FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 AUGUST 1986

Israel

Reaction to Soviet Statement — The Soviet statement on the Helsinki talks is "regrettable" and proves that the USSR has not changed its stand on the problem of Soviet Jewry, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi'ezer Pazner asserted in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. However, Soviet Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov's announcement does not detract from the importance of the Israeli-Soviet meeting, Pazner said, and although no further contacts have been decided on, this should not be ruled out completely. The radio also broadcast Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' remark that the issue of Soviet Jewry will remain a central issue for Israel and that the USSR must renew diplomatic relations with Israel if it wants a role in Middle East political developments. As for the Soviet request to send a consular delegation to examine Soviet assets in Israel, Foreign Ministry sources cited by *Hadashot* said that Israel should reconsider its willingness to permit such a visit because of the Soviet refusal to allow an Israeli delegation to visit Moscow in order to meet with emigration refuseniks.

The Israeli comment followed Gerasimov's statement, reported by TASS, that the Israeli delegation in Helsinki went outside the consular framework of the talks by making a political statement on the Middle East crisis and by raising the issue of Soviet Jews. Maintaining that Israel has no right to speak on behalf of Soviet Jews, he accused Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir of "crude interference" in the USSR's affairs on account of Shamir's alleged declaration that Israel has "valuable property" in the Soviet Union in the form of "two million entrapped Jews." Gerasimov stressed that there is no Israeli property in the USSR and that there are no Israeli citizens permanently residing on Soviet territory. The two sides at Helsinki found no common language, he said, adding that the question of the trip by Soviet consular officials to Israel was "dropped" and that there were no talks on further contacts.

Relations With Egypt — Avraham Tamir, the director general of Peres' office, has not succeeded in arranging a date for an Israeli-Egyptian summit meeting, Jerusalem radio disclosed in a report on Tamir's talks with President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria. The radio said the Egyptians are tying the date to the completion of the preparation of the arbitral compromis on Taba.

Iran

Al-Asad Message — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' departed Tehran after a brief visit, IRNA announced, adding that he delivered a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to President 'Ali Khamene'i assuring Iran of Syria's continued support. Earlier, Al-Shar' said Al-Asad's message concerned recent developments in the region as well as issues of mutual interest, Damascus radio reported.

Oil Minister in Moscow — During "businesslike" talks in Moscow, the Soviet prime minister and the Iranian oil minister stated that the different social systems of the two countries' should not impede the expansion of fruitful bilateral relations, TASS reported.

Mojahedin on Bombing — A Mojahedin-e Khalq spokesman in London condemned the 19 August car bomb blast in Tehran that killed 20 people, according to KUNA, which cited the opposition group's contention that the recent series of explosions in the country was the result of infighting among Iranian authorities.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit two "large maritime targets" off the Iranian coast in separate attacks late 19 August and early the next day, according to military communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Sudan

The culture and cooperation minister announced that the SPLA's recent downing of a passenger plane "absolves" the government from any agreement with rebel leader John Garang, Omdurman radio reported. Earlier, the same radio asserted that Sudanese troops from Malakal tried to reach the plane wreckage but were hindered by floods and natural barriers. However, an SPLA spokesman cited by the movement's clandestine radio maintained that no government troops have ventured outside Malakal since the plane was shot down. The spokesman also expressed confidence that SPLA air defenses will shoot down more planes and renewed the SPLA's call for the evacuation of four southern cities.

In Khartoum, riot police using tear gas and clubs dispersed "hundreds" involved in a protest against the shootdown, SUNA reported, noting that the demonstration was organized by the Islamic National Front.

Lebanon

Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that the government is to meet in order to hold a dialogue "in accordance with the spirit of the tripartite agreement, and in keeping with any agreement that might receive the unanimous approval of the government as a program of reform." The government will seek parliamentary approval for any agreement it reaches, he added. Karami made his announcement after meeting with Finance Minister Camille Sham'un and Health Minister Joseph al-Hashim in the Chamber of Deputies building. Meanwhile, 45 deputies attended a parliamentary session in the building, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon noted.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, JANA reported. The two leaders discussed bilateral relations, ways of confronting apartheid, and Israeli "infiltration" of Africa, the agency continued.

Tunisia

The prime minister announced economic reform measures designed to alleviate pressures caused by a slowdown in economic growth that led to a rise in unemployment, Tunis radio reported. a devaluation of the dinar by 10 percent, and reforms in taxation, import, and pricing policies are among the new steps instituted.

Pakistan

An official statement reported by Karachi radio announced that the Tando Adam area of Sind was "under control" after law enforcement personnel quelled a demonstration there by 2,000 persons. Delhi radio reported that Army personnel were required for the task.

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Middle East & Africa

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KUNA: PLO 'Not Worried' Over Soviet-Israeli Talks

LD181511 Kuwait KUNA in English 1425 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn, Aug 18 (KUNA) — PLO representative in the Finnish capital Zuhayr al-Wazir told KUNA here Monday that the Soviet-Israeli consular talks in Helsinki were of the internal affairs of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. [as received]

He added that the Soviet Union, "strong friend to our people," supports the just Palestine cause and strongly backs the national rights of the Palestinian people including return, self-determination and statehood.

Moscow recognizes the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Al-Wazir noted and expressed conviction that Soviet foreign policies will not change.

He added that Soviet diplomatic relations with Israel will not be restored because reasons leading to their severance were still there topped by occupation of Arab territories, insistence on non-withdrawal from these lands and continuation of "the policy of repression and terrorism against our people."

The Zionist entity is exploiting the meeting for propaganda purposes and explains its outcome to suit its wishes and interests, the PLO official charged.

He quoted Soviet circles as saying that the meeting is not political and added that the Zionist entity will never amend its aggressive policies in the occupied arab territories.

The Zionist stands in rejecting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, recognizing the PLO or negotiating with it and establishing a Palestinian state and participation of the Soviet Union in any Mideast talks will persist.

That entity will also continue to refuse the idea of an international peace conference under U.S. auspices to be attended by all parties concerned including the PLO and the Soviet Union because it seeks to keep Moscow away from playing any role in solving the Middle East crisis.

Al-Wazir affirmed that the PLO is not worried over meeting because the Soviet stand toward the Palestine problem is clear and stable.

Jordan 'Expected' To Reopen 'Some' PLO Offices

JN191449 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1410 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 19 Aug (WAKH) — A WAKH correspondent here learned today that contacts between the Jordanian Government and the PLO are under way to reopen some of Fatah's offices inAmman. The Jordanian Government is expected to announce its agreement on the reopening of these offices during the next few days if the contacts succeed.

It was also learned that these contacts, which are being made through a third Arab party, aim to appoint a committee of Palestinian officials approved by the Jordanian Government to oversee these offices, which are to be limited to social services.

Two months ago 25 PLO offices were closed by the Jordanian Government.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Military Operations

JN191833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military patrol with incendiary bombs in an area east of Nabulus in the occupied West Bank yesterday, burning a military vehicle and wounding its occupants.

Immediately after the attack, a large force from the occupation army rushed to the area, besieged it, imposed a curfew, declared it a military zone, banned citizens from entering or leaving, launched an extensive house-to-house search, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. After carrying out its duty, our combat group managed to withdraw from the operation area. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The military spokesman also stated the following:

Our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military patrol with incendiary bombs as it patrolled the main street of the Al-Duhayshah camp near Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The attack caused several casualties among patrol personnel. Despite the occupation forces' armed military siege around the camp and the extensive search and arrest campaign, our revolutionary heroes managed to return safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

President Receives Israel's Tamir 19 Aug
NC191338 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Aug (MENA) — This afternoon President Husni Mubarak received Avraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office and head of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, who arrived in Cairo yesterday.

Mubarak Meets Groups, Discusses Tabah, Economy
NC191814 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1745 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak held a meeting today with NDP political bureau members which dealt with a number of foreign and domestic political issues. Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated that President Mubarak discussed the Egyptian-Israeli Tabah negotiations, Arab relations, Egypt's position on the Iran-Iraq war, and the Lebanese issue.

Al-Sharif said that President Mubarak reviewed the results of his meetings with a number of African leaders while he was in Addis Ababa to attend the latest OAU summit.

Earlier today, Mubarak met with the cabinet's economic group. He stressed several points. He requested that the ministers take action to stabilize economic policies, simplify export measures, resolve the problems of Egyptians abroad, and remove any obstacles facing importers.

Daily Argues Against Visits to Israel
PM191435 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan "Word of Love" column]

[Text] Mr Buah believes that resolving the Tabah problem will encourage Egyptians to visit Israel. The Egyptian minister of tourism believes the same thing. But the question remains: Why should an Egyptian go to Israel?

If people are traveling for a tourist trip, then Al-'Arish and Marsa Matruh are better places. If people want to travel abroad, Tunisia and Morocco are better, France and Germany are cheaper, and Cyprus and Greece are closer and nicer. So what is there to tempt the Egyptian to go to Israel as a tourist when it is one of the world's most expensive countries and buying anything there is impossible. There is nothing attractive about its goods because they are mostly imitations of European and Oriental goods. Jews love bargaining, and you would feel that they had cheated you. For example, they ask $100 for a certain item but then accept $30. Bargaining is a Jewish characteristic.

If the travel is for the purpose of seeking illicit pleasures, I do not think that there is anybody in Egypt who is looking for that kind of pleasure — not in Israel, anyway, since the spread of AIDS and other diseases have seriously infected Israel. A rational person would not step into an Israeli nightclub because gangsters will ensure that he returns to Egypt with nothing.

If the travel is for the purpose of medical treatment, who is so crazy as to trust himself to an Israeli doctor? He is likely to awake from anesthesia having lost everything. A scoundrel cannot be trusted. In any case medicine in Israel is lagging behind Egypt and Europe, and Egyptian doctors are well known.

If the travel is for the purpose of religious tourism, for the Copts the door is closed by Pope Shinudah. The decision on this has nothing to do with the Dayr al-Sultan Monastery [in Jerusalem] as is rumored. Rather the decision is linked to a comprehensive solution.

So there is no reason to travel to Israel. A visitor there would feel that he was in the midst of enemies and surrounded by a hostile spirit. However persistently the Jews may make attempts at rapprochement, the Egyptian's feelings will always be of suspecting their intentions, because so far they have done nothing to prove their goodwill. They want to gain by peace what they failed to gain by war. This is and will indefinitely remain the feeling of all Egyptians.

Those who were involved in trade ventures with Israel have stopped of their own volition because they have discovered the difference between Israeli goods and European goods as well as the difference in prices, regardless of how Israel tries to subsidize its exports to Egypt to establish a foothold.

Do not rush into an agreement with Israel, because it is rejected by Egyptians until Egyptians feel that Israel has changed.

Crude Oil Export Prices Increased Effective 21 Aug
NC200754 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Aug (MENA) — It has been decided that the price of Egyptian crude oil exports will be increased as of tomorrow, Thursday. The new prices will remain in force until the end of August. The price of Al-Suways and Ra's al-Bahhar crude will now be $12 per barrel, which is an increase of $1.25. The price of Bala'im crude will be $11.25 per barrel, Ra's Badran crude will be $10.90 per barrel, and Ra's Gharib crude will be $10 per barrel.

Hammad Ayyub, deputy chairman of the Egyptian General Petroleum Organization, has stated that the price of Egyptian oil has gone up approximately $4.65 per barrel during the month of August. He added that a new list of prices for Egyptian oil exports will be fixed on 1 September.

Daily Oil Output for Rest of 1986 2 Million Barrels
HK200426 Hong Kong AFP in English 0353 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 20 (AFP) — Iraq will be producing no more than two million barrels of oil a day (MBD) during the final months of this year, oil minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi said here Tuesday.

"Iraq does not intend, even if it has an opportunity to export more, to go beyond this level," he said. "We remain anxious to respect the balance between the production level and prices."

His statement, due to be published Wednesday in the newspaper *Alif-Ba*, followed an agreement reached early this month in Geneva by ministers of the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to boost depressed oil prices by slashing OPEC production in September and October from the current 20 MBD to about 16 MBD.

Iraq, however, was to be allowed to continue its present level of output — an estimated 1.9 MBD.

But, the oil minister added, after completion of a new pipeline to send crude oil through Turkey to Mediterranean ports, Iraq would request "a fair quota, equal to Iran's."

OPEC has set a theoretical limit of 2.3 MBD on Iranian production.

He said the OPEC figures were chosen as a result of Iraq's larger reserves and for reasons to do with the Iraqi war effort.

Iraq estimates its current reserves at 64 billion barrels and its potential reserves at 46 billion.

Its scheme to construct pipelines, the minister said, would not necessarily be aimed at doubling Iraqi oil exports.

Work is now underway to increase 1987 Iraqi pipeline capacity across Turkey from 1.0 to 1.5 MBD, next year. An Iraqi-Saudi pipeline will see its capacity rise from 0.5 to 1.6 MBD.

The oil minister also claimed that Iranian oil exports had been interrupted since the August 16 Iraqi raid on the Sirri terminal, in the southern Gulf.

Baghdad said the raid had seriously damaged oil installations on the Iranian island.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,331
JN191644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,331 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our country has overcome all difficulties on the road to freedom and progress; our armies are positioned on Iraqi soil from the north to the south, armed with our men's determination and their adherence to principles; and our united people are resolved to wrest victory over the enemies until they submit to the logic of wisdom and heed the voice of peace. Our triumphant armies are continuing to achieve glorious victories in all places and at all times.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force is continuing its brave operations with firmness and efficiency. Our courageous pilots flew 49 combat missions during which they inflicted losses in men and equipment and returned safely to base, God be praised.

2. A group from one of our units in the II Army Corps central sector reached enemy positions opposite them and opened fire, inflicting losses in men and equipment and destroying a number of infantry positions. Our units in the same sector attacked an enemy patrol, killing or wounding a number of enemy personnel. The rest fled. Elsewhere, five enemy men were killed, one infantry position was destroyed, and one ammunition dump was burned.

3. Our units on the VII Army Corps front opened effective artillery fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations, scoring direct hits. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed one enemy machine gun, three ammunition dumps, and one infantry position and seized one launcher [as heard] abandoned by the enemy in previous battles.

4. Two machine gun emplacements, one observation post, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. A patrol from one of our units in the V Army Corps northern sector, while carrying out its duties in no-man's-land, seized one 60-mm mortar, one GC-rifle, and a quantity of ammunition that the enemy had abandoned.

6. Escaping the tyranny of the charlatan Iranian ruling clique, a number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of the evil clique, out of its moral degeneration and in affirmation of its lies before world public opinion and organizations, continued to shell residential areas in Basra, Abu al-Khasib, and Tawilah with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred three civilians, injured another, and demolished four houses in Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 August 1986

'Large' Maritime Target Hit

JN200509 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[20 August military statement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In accordance with our legitimate right to defend our national and pan-Arab interests and to prevent the Iranian regime from exploiting its economic resources to prolong the war, our planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2200 [1800 GMT] yesterday, scoring an accurate and effective hit. After carrying out their duties, our planes safely returned to the homeland, praise be to God.

[Dated] 20 August 1986

Maritime Target Hit 20 Aug

JN200612 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0602 GMT 20 Aug 86

[20 August military statement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To deprive the despotic Iranian rulers of any opportunity of exploit their resources for committing aggression against our country, our brave eagles carried out a new raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0545 [0145 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit, after which the eagles safely returned to the homeland with their planes, under God's protection and guidance.

[Dated] 20 August 1986

Briefs

Electricity Agreement With Turkey — The RCC has endorsed the agreement concluded between the Iraqi and Turkish Governments on an electricity link. The RCC issued a law [as heard] in this regard saying the law comes in view of the two governments' desire to deepen relations of good-neighborliness between the two countries and to entrench relations of friendship. The law is also promulgated due to the importance of providing development requirements between the two countries and due to the importance of electricity as a factor for development in economic, social, and political fields. [Text] *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Jul 86 JN]*

1985 Development Projects — Baghdad, Aug. 12, INA — Two hundred and ninety development projects at an overall cost of some 8.5 billion dollars have been built in Iraq over 1985, according to the Minister of Planning Dr. Samal Majid Faraj. These include industrial, agricultural, educational, communications, health and basic public service projects, he said. (The total cost of development projects completed in Iraq over 1984, was estimated at 4.8 billion dollars). The newly built projects, Dr. Faraj said would further boost Iraq's economic potentials, considerably enhance the country's development process and contribute towards strengthening its productivity, the minister said. Dozens of new development projects all under construction are expected to be completed over 1986-1987, Dr. Faraj remarked. [Text] *[Baghdad INA in English 1300 GMT 12 Aug 86 JN]*

King Husayn Not To Participate in Washington Summit

JN200646 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Amman, (QNA) — A responsible Jordanian source last night denied reports on a possible bilateral or tripartite summit in Washington next month in which His Majesty King Husayn would participate.

In a press statement, the source said that what was mentioned about this subject is not true, stressing that the Jordanian stand in this respect is firm and based on the fact that any solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict should take place within an international conference to be attended by all the parties that are concerned with the conflict, including the PLO and the five permanent UN Security Council members.

Al-Rifa'i on PLO, West Bank, Defense Needs

JN191903 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Aug 86

['Adil Malik report from London]

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has said he does not believe a peace conference to solve the Middle East crisis can convene without the PLO, adding that existing differences are between Jordan and the PLO leadership, not the PLO, and that there is a big difference between the two.

In an extensive interview to be published by the magazine *Al-Hawadith* tomorrow, Al-Rifa'i related the history of the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO — a dialogue which ended in entrenching their differences. He said: It seems the PLO is not interested in finishing the march with us and that the PLO did not take the agreement between us as seriously as it should have. Therefore, we reached a deadend and halted political coordination with the PLO.

On the results of U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent visit to Jordan and his position on an international conference, Al-Rifa'i said: During Bush's recent visit, we felt the U.S. position on an international conference did not change but within a package deal which stipulates the PLO's presence and its recognition of Resolution 242. [sentence as heard]

Al-Rifa'i added: As for an international conference, we have recently noticed even the Soviet Union has changed its position and accepted Jordan's proposals; so also have France, Britain, and the PRC. However, and regrettably, the PLO leadership's stand robbed us of the opportunity to continue our moves.

On inter-Arab relations, Al-Rifa'i said Jordan believes in good, special relations with Syria and in solving Syrian-Iraqi differences.

On the new Jordanian plan to raise the living standards of the West Bank people, Al-Rifa'i said that deterioration in the occupied territory has reached a very low level and it is necessary to draw up an integrated plan to raise the living standards of the people there. He said the plan's cost is estimated at $150 million to be raised in several Arab, Islamic, European, and American countries, as well as in Canada and Japan.

On defense issues, Al-Rifa'i said: We signed contracts with the Soviet Union for some air defense systems and we are now paying for them. In terms of plane purchases in the future, we are thinking of the Mirage-2000, the Tornado, or the MiG-29. The choice depends on our financial resources.

On the U.S. Congress' refusal to approve an arms deal for Jordan, Al-Rifa'i said: King Husayn did not give Congress what it wanted politically from Jordan in exchange for an arms deal. Therefore, Congress did not approve the arms deal with us.

Finally, Al-Rifa'i spoke about the Iraq-Iran war and said: We have been with Iraq from the beginning. However, we consider the continuation of this war a disaster for the entire region. This war must end as soon as possible because its continuation will have dire consequences for all. We hope Iran will respond to the new Iraqi initiative and we believe a unified Arab position will contribute positively to putting an end to war.

Army Commander Returns From Visit to Austria

JN191503 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1427 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, 19 Aug (PETRA) — Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, returned to Amman last night following an official visit to Austria at the invitation of the Austrian defense minister. During the visit, which lasted several days, Staff Gen Shakir met with the Austrian defense minister and visited a number of military positions and cultural sites in Austria.

The chief commander was received at Amman military airport by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, his aides, and the Royal Air Force commander.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on 'Failure' of Israeli-Soviet Talks

JN190814 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "Another Unsuccessful Attempt"]

[Text] It was not strange that the Israeli-Soviet talks in Helsinki stopped after a session that lasted less than 1 hour. Because Israeli policy did not deviate from the framework of exploiting such talks and meetings for achieving objectives outside the framework of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, [objectives] which conflict with the means of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israel's participation in the Helsinki talks was no more than a political demonstration based on "probing stands" which were known in advance. Israel went to Helsinki with a viewpoint different from that of the Soviet side. This created differences in the nature of the talks and the agenda, which the Israeli viewpoint rejects because it is related to the crux of the Middle East conflict and its settlement. Israel also insists on discussing the

issue of Soviet Jews' immigration to Israel, knowing in advance the Soviet stand on this issue.

The Helsinki talks are similar to the Ifrane talks during which Israel reiterated its rejection of the principle of withdrawing from the occupied Arab territories and of recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Although this is a well known stand, Israel has reiterated it and stressed its rejection of a comprehensive peace and its principles.

Israel's political strategy is based on ignoring all that is related to the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict and focusing on unimportant issues, proceeding from its awareness of the absence of a political and military pressure that is able to force it to accept the logic of peace and the principles of achieving it. Even the Camp David accords, for which Egypt offered more than any Arab could expect, have failed to achieve anything because they touched on a settlement of the crux of the Middle East conflict, the Palestine question.

Israel wants everything and exploits any initiative aimed at surmounting the obstacles to achieving a comprehensive settlement in an attempt to gain time and to force the world to capitulate to its objectives and ends, which have gone far behond attacking the Palestinian people, usurping their land, and expelling them from their homeland.

We know that the USSR insists on an international conference for peace as a framework for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. We also know that Israel's rejection of this conference and of the comprehensive settlement was behind the failure of the Helsinki talks, which were basically aimed at paving the way for restoring Israeli-Soviet relations, which is a condition that Israel and the United States have set for holding a peace conference.

Israel is not concerned with the failure of this attempt or with the severance of its relations with Moscow as long as time serves the Israeli objectives of continuing the stalemate and hegemony of the state of no peace and no war in the region.

The Helsinki meeting is another attempt which condemns Israel, but will not change the state of affairs as long as the Arab situation remains as it is and as long as the effective factor is still in Israel's hands.

Palestinians Clash With Amal, Nasirite Gunmen

NC191948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A security report has indicated that clashes involving the use of rockets and machine guns took place at 1820 today between Palestinians and a number of Amal gunmen in Al-Ghaziyah township on the Maghdushah crossroads. The Al-Ghaziyah-Maghdushah road was closed as a result.

In the Harat Saydah-'Ayn al-Hilwah area a limited clash took place this evening between gunmen of the Nasirite Popular Organization and a Palestinian convoy which was transporting Palestinian fighters from the Kfar Falus front to the 'Ayn al-Hilwah camp.

Amal Denies Reports

NC200422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Fifth Section of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau has denied reports broadcast by certain private radios on fighting between the Amal Movement and Palestinian organizations near Sidon. The Fifth Section states that the goal of such lies and rumors is to cause a disturbance in the nationalist areas. [passage omitted]

AL-ITTIHAD Cited on 'Secret War' in East Beirut

JN191915 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1814 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Aug (WAM) — Elie Hubayqah, former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has affirmed that the power struggle among rival factions in East Beirut has not ended, although the contacts which took place managed to isolate him.

Hubayqah told the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* that fire is still present under the ashes because the principal problem represented by each side's desire for absolute control is still there. He expected the resumption of a secret war among conflicting parties after the language of public fighting was silenced.

On the other hand, the paper said Dr Samir Ja'ja', current chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has embarked on a wide-scale purge among the ranks of his forces, which is expected to include more than 3,000 fighters of various ranks whose loyalty to him is suspected. This purge is prompted by special reports prepared by the official in charge of national security for his forces.

Phalangist-Lebanese Forces Clashes Reported

NC201125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Clashes took place between the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces and between supporters and opponents of Samir Ja'ja' within the Lebanese Forces at dawn today, leaving four people wounded. The casualties were taken to the hospital. Efforts were made by the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces to contain the clashes, which took place in the Al-Ju'aytawi-Al-Nahr area, near the Al-Shahruri barracks. Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah asked the military bureau to deal with the situation quickly, so as to prevent its aggravation. Contacts to this end were held with the Lebanese Forces Command, producing a halt in the clashes, though a state of caution continued to prevail.

Security sources have said that a 45-minute attempt was made to storm the Al-Shahruri barracks at 0045 today; no casualties resulted.

An informed security source has indicated that the clashes ensued when a vehicle passed several times near one of the Lebanese Forces' security centers in the area of Al-Ashrafiyah; gunmen there fired on the vehicle, killing one of the gunmen in it and wounding another. Soon afterward, a campaign of raids began in the Al-Baddawi section of Al-Ashrafiyah. Fire was exchanged, resulting in the presence of gunmen until 1100 today.

Three Injured in East Beirut Explosion

NC200924 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Three people were wounded when an explosive device detonated near the Mercedes dealership in Al-Dawrah [in East Beirut] at 1115 today. The blast damaged a number of parked cars.

Soviet Envoy: Ties With Israel 'Out of the Question'

NC191426 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1350 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, met today with Vasiliy Kolotusha, the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon. They reviewed relations between Beirut and Moscow, the current Lebanese situation, and matters related to next month's UN General Assembly session.

Referring to the consular talks between Israel and the USSR in Helsinki, the Soviet ambassador said after the meeting that the establishment of diplomatic and consular relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv is out of the question. [passage omitted]

Junblatt Pledges To Cease Attacks Against Regime

NC182049 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], has declared that it is essential to overcome the current impasse and agree on a dialogue satisfactory to all the parties and communities. This dialogue would make possible the establishment of a just political system in Lebanon that would realize the ambitions and interests of all Lebanese citizens, regardless of their affiliation.

In an interview with the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation [LBC], Junblatt added that his call for Christian citizens to return to the mountain area is a serious one and not a propaganda ploy. He further said: The issue, however, requires the implementation of a major reconstruction project in the mountain area. It also mandates the establishment of a council for the mountain evacuees similar to the council of the south. But primarily the issue requires ending the war and beginning a dialogue.

Junblatt was told: You are minister of tourism of a regime that you always attack. He responded: We will not attack it after today. [passage omitted]

Responding to a question about his stand on the tripartite agreement and the possibility of new negotiations for a better Lebanon, the PSP leader said: The issue is larger than the tripartite agreement. What is also required is for others not to retreat into their shells and adhere to certain formulas. It is essential to end the Lebanese crisis and to achieve a dialogue which all can agree on. He added: The tripartite agreement might meet some demands and not others. There are gaps in this agreement but we have nothing else at present. We are prepared to discuss any other agreement.

In his interview with the LBC correspondent, Junblatt was asked: Do you have a specific idea for a new solution? He answered: No. I have no concept for a solution right now. However, there must be a dialogue. If we continue the language of the gun, then both the Christian and Muslim sides will lose because Lebanon is sinking like a ship.

Junblatt was then told: There is much clamor regarding your relations with the Syrians. How do you describe these relations? Junblatt answered: My relations with Syria are good. Lebanon has no option but to establish clear and outstanding relations with Syria. We must be logical. We canot antagonize the Arab world and Syria is an entrance to this world. Despite what is being said about me in the press, I reiterate that my relations with Syria are good.

Sham'un: Remarks 'Extremely Important'

NC191011 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] In a statement to the Voice of the Mountain, Camill Sham'un reacted to Walid Junblatt's recent remarks by saying: I consider Junblatt's comments to be extremely important, both in terms of an agreement for Lebanon in general and the consolidation of ties between the Druze and Christians in particular. The past shows that the history of Lebanon was for long periods of time virtually a history of Christian and Druze relations, and of common action on the country's behalf in war and peace to protect its very being and sovereignty.

Sham'un added: I am confident that the improvement of these relations, following their recent setback, can be the foundation for the Lebanon of the future. Meanwhile, fraternal relations with the other religious communities, which together form the Lebanese people, must be preserved.

Reactions to Helsinki Meeting, Soviet Statement

Peres: 'Small, Cautious' Step

TA191420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the meeting in Helsinki yesterday between Israeli and Soviet representatives was a small and cautious step taken by the Soviets in which they sent out feelers. Mr Peres does not attach importance to the length of the talk, and stressed that one cannot know whether or not the meeting signifies a breakthrough. He said that only time will tell whether or not there was a breakthrough, and if so, to what extent. Peres added that the Soviets are now trying to examine the benefits they can reap from the step they took. The prime minister was talking to our correspondent Meron Tzur during a tour of industries in Netanya.

Jewry Issue 'Central'

TA201623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1608 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that Israel will not let go of the issue of Soviet Jewry in its contacts with Moscow. The prime minister spoke today with our correspondent Meron Tzur during a visit to factories in Netanya, and he reacted to the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement that the talks ended because, among other things, Israel raised the issue of Soviet Jews:

[Begin recording] [Peres] This will not change the situation. The issue of Soviet Jewry remains a central issue. We are not only a state, we are a people, and whatever happens this issue will be at the center of our attention. However, if Moscow wants to participate in the political moves in the Middle East it can do so only when it establishes diplomatic relations with Israel.

[Tzur] Do you regard it as mainly a propaganda move on the part of Moscow?

[Peres] It is extremely difficult to decipher two Soviet enigmas: why exactly they wanted to renew the contacts, and if they have stopped the contacts, something which is still not clear, why they have stopped them. What is certain is that Moscow is extremely sensitive to the reaction of the Arab world. However, it is inconceivable that there could be a meeting between us and the Russians without us raising the issue of Soviet Jews. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Views Soviet Statement

TA191729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has responded sharply to the Soviet attack on Israel following the Helsinki talks. Peres, speaking in Netanya, pointed out that the Soviets initiated the talks and if they want to renew ties with Israel they will have to take the first steps. Sabra Chartrand reports:

[Begin recording] [Chartrand] Prime Minister Peres said Israel did not initiate the Helsinki talks with the Soviet Union, nor did Israel bring the discussions to an end. He maintained that the initiative for the restoration of ties between Israel and the Soviet Union must come from the Soviets, since they were responsible for having severed those ties 19 years ago. But he stressed that Israel will not alter its priorities in any talks with the Soviets and would continue to insist on a full restoration of diplomatic relations and the free immigration of Soviet Jewry:

[Peres] Israel is not just a state. We are a people, and for us the fate of the Russian Jewry will remain a central consideration in our feelings, in our deeds, in our positions. Nothing will change this historic fact. It's very hard to analyze what makes the Soviet diplomacy move or stop, but if the Russians really want to partake in the political developments in the Middle East, as far as Israel is concerned they have to renew their diplomatic relations with Israel.

[Chartrand] Prime Minister Peres had earlier today characterized yesterday's talks in Helsinki as satisfactory, but said he would not jump to any conclusions at their outcome. He said the talks were indicitive of a Soviet need to embark on a new policy in the Middle East, but he said that the effort was hindered by the Soviet preoccupation with reactions in the Arab world. [end recording]

Tzur Urges 'Cautious' Reaction

TA191530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Interview With Immigration Absorption Minister Ya'aqov Tzur by Dan Shilon; in the studio — live]

[Text] [Shilon] One day after the Helsinki talks the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry accuses Israel of interfering in the internal issues of the Soviet Union and states that the Helsinki talks will not be continued. Minister Ya'aqov Tzur is in our studio, and here is his reaction:

[Tzur] Obviously this is not a very positive statement, but we should be very cautious in our assessment of all the reactions. We must remember that the Helsinki talks are part of a comprehensive international network in which the Soviet Union is currently involved in an effort, as I see it, to improve its image in the Western world, this in preparing the background for the summit talks. We must view the talks with Israel in this light. Therefore we must not be hasty in drawing conclusions. I think the important thing is that Israel has definitely raised the Jewish issue, and this was not rejected by the Soviets, who heard us out and took note of what we said, and we should expect a continuation.

[Shilon] What about the Soviet accusation that Israel is interfering in the internal issues of the Soviet Union?

[Tzur] Look, this is nothing new. I think that the fact that Israel presented this issue and that it was not rejected during talks leaves the door open for a continuation. After all, let us not forget that the Soviet Union was interested in these talks. I think that from its point of view nothing has changed and we must wait and

see how things will advance, if at all. After all, we are not those who determine the Soviet Union's moves. We can only reciprocate, while presenting Israeli interests and hoping for the continuation of the process.

'Surprise' Over 'Sharp' Statement

TA191512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Israeli officials in Helsinki said they were surprised by the sharp phrasing of the Soviet statement. A senior official in Helsinki said that this was a sharp and tough statement. Another official told correspondents Israel believes that the very fact that the meeting took place is an achievement, and that the statement of the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman was directed at the Arab world and for internal Soviet purposes.

Foreign Ministry Reacts

TA201617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Avi'ezer Pazner, the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem, said in reaction to the statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow that one can assume that that is not the Soviet Union's final word, and that the announcement by the Soviet spokesman does not detract from the essential importance of the meeting between the Israeli and Soviet representatives in Helsinki. Pazner added that although no follow-up contacts have been decided on, this should not be ruled out completely.

Soviet Reaction 'Regrettable'

TA201717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Avi'ezer Pazner, the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem, says that the Soviet reaction is regrettable and proves that there has been no change in the Soviet Union's stand regarding the problem of Soviet Jewry. Israel for its part, the spokesman said, will continue to regard the condition of the Jews there as the main problem between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Rosenne: 'Direct Channel Opened'

TA200601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] In the past Israel's Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne has held informal meetings with Soviet representatives including Anatoliy Dobrynin, the former Soviet ambassador in Washington. This morning Rosenne gave us an assessment of the talks held between Israeli and Soviet representatives in Helsinki, saying they opened a direct channel for communication between the two countries and that under no circumstances should the meeting there be regarded as a failure. Ambassador Rosenne said this in a talk with our correspondent in Washington Shim'on Schiffer.

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] The process of rapprochement between Israel and the Soviet Union will continue; the Helsinki meeting is just the beginning of the process. This was stated by Ambassador Rosenne who has just returned to work after undergoing heart surgery.

[Rosenne] One should not forget that the Soviets initiated the meeting. It is hard to tell at this stage whether bilateral relations will be completely normalized, but the very fact of the meeting is undoubtedly important.

[Schiffer] Before the interview, in a meeting with the most prominent Washington media men, Ambassador Rosenne said that the fate of the Soviet Jews depends on what the West in general and the United States in particular will do or refrain from doing in their contacts with the Soviets.

Ambassador Rosenne shares the view that Dobrynin, who served as Soviet ambassador to the United States until last year, stands behind the changes in Soviet policy toward Israel.

[Rosenne] It is not the rule to disclose the content of diplomatic talks, but it seems to me that in view of the key position Dobrynin fills today there is no doubt that he contributed to the Soviet initiative for talks. It is difficult to say with certainty that one could have foreseen these talks taking place at this time, but such speculation was surely possible.

[Schiffer] In brief, the Middle East is again occupying a central place in the thinking of the two superpowers. The Soviets have come and, as we have recently reported, Washington is thinking about ways of increasing U.S. involvement in the region. The proposal on the agenda is to send U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to the region.

[Rosenne] We will always be glad to receive Mr Shultz in Israel. He is a friend of Israel who has helped us a lot and did his best to promote the peace process. The problem, though, is that today you cannot find any Arab country which is prepared to sit down with Israel to discuss any peace agreement. I assume there is a desire to ascertain the existance of a reasonable chance for peace negotiations before new political initiatives are launched. [end recording]

Soviet Visit Being Reconsidered

TA200620 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 20 Aug p 5

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Eliyahu Zehavi, and Aharon Orgad]

[Excerpt] Israel will reconsider the Soviet request to dispatch a consular delegation to examine Soviet assets in Israel in light of Moscow's refusal to permit a similar visit by an Israeli consular delegation to the Soviet Union.

The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem expressed disappointment yesterday over the Soviet "nyet" to the request by the Israeli representatives asking for permission to send a consular delegation to Moscow in order to meet with immigration refuseniks holding Israeli citizenship. Foreign Ministry sources expressed the opinion yesterday that if the Soviet Union fails to grant a visit

by an Israeli delegation to examine the situation of the refuseniks, Israel should reconsider its willingness to permit a visit by a Soviet delegation here. [passage omitted]

Morning Editorials

TA200704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Hatzofe* says that despite the unexpected interruption of the Helsinki talks after 90 minutes of discussions, the meeting should not be defined as a failure. The very fact that an official meeting between Israeli and Soviet representatives took place is important. One can assume that from the Soviet point of view this was tantamount to a feeler for further moves related to Soviet-U.S. relations, among other things. The moves made in preparation for the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit will also influence the quality of Soviet moves on the continuation of talks with Israel. The Israeli Government, for its part, will have to consolidate its policy about the continued dialogue with the Soviet Union. The predicament of Soviet Jewry should feature prominently, alongside a clarification of the Soviet stance regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel as well as its large supply of arms to the rejectionist Arab countries. The Helsinki meeting was an initial step; its meaning will become clear when the contacts between Jerusalem and Moscow are continued.

'Al Hamishmar writes that it seems that the conservative elements in the Kremlin still wield a lot of power. They may be the ones responsible for restoring Soviet policy to the traditional hard line vis-a-vis Israel. It is difficult to assume that what took place in Helsinki was planned by the Soviet leadership which initiated the meeting. World public opinion will not view this conduct as a manifestation of the change toward moderation and flexibility which Gorbachev is trying to attribute to Soviet policy. Israel should continue to aim at a dialogue with the Soviets despite the recent disappointment. It should aim at a renewal of full relations, with the hope that the "nyet" policy toward Israel will be replaced by a more liberal and pragmatic line which is free of hostility to Israel.

The Jerusalem Post says that the Helsinki meeting was not a major debacle, nor even the extinction of any hope for improvement in Israeli-soviet ties. The original Israeli perception that the Kremlin is interested in incremental progress toward that end has not been proven wrong. The argument that, if the Soviet Union has its eyes on an eventual restoration of diplomatic ties it does not need to start from a pre-consular bottom, misses a crucial fact. Dramatic reversals of policy are not possible in oligarchic, post-Stalin Russia; only small, incremental steps are. And not every step need be forward.

Hamodi'a writes that the Israeli political leadership's overeagerness to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviets lies behind Israel's great disappointment with the meeting. In seeking to dramatize the Soviet initiative, which had originally been low key, we spelled the failure of the meeting. The paper adds that the enthusiasm involved in dramatizing routine, businesslike talks triggered reactions in the Arab world, and there is no doubt that the USSR leans toward Syria and other Arab countries rather than toward Israel.

Contacts Begun for Meeting With Shevardnadze in NY

TA190936 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Report from Helsinki by Sha'ul Ben-Hayim and political correspondent Rafi Mann]]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem has begun contacts to examine the possibility of a meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres or Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze next month in New York, presumably within the framework of the UN General Assembly session. These contacts have been launched in view of the meeting in Helsinki between Israeli and Soviet delegations.

It should be noted, however, that meetings between Israeli and Soviet foreign ministers have already become routine over the past few years. Last year, Peres and Shevardnadze met in New York. [passage omitted]

Official Denies New U.S. Charges of Technology Theft

TA190820 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Avi Gan'or]

[Text] Last night ABC-TV reported a possible new source of tension between Washington and Jerusalem. Once again, the protagonist in this affair is the U.S. Customs Authorities which, according to ABC, are once again looking into new charges against Israel. This time involved is secret aerial photography camera production technology allegedly stolen by Israeli technicians from a Chicago company.

The U.S. Customs people are investigating the affair, ABC reported, while Israel has been denying all the charges. Barukh Bina, the spokesman for the Israeli Consulate-General in New York, has told *Hadashot* that this is only a commercial dispute between the Chicago-based (CEE) Company and the staff of the Defense Ministry's New York Purchasing Mission.

U.S. Company 'Violated Contract'

TA200450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] U.S. State Department officials emphasize that the U.S. Administration is not politically involved in investigating the matter of the Chicago plant which claims that Israel stole military technology secrets from it. State Department officials said this to Israeli Embassy personnel. Our correspondent in Washington reports that the Americans emphasized that this is a commercial dispute which involves an investigation due to a complaint filed by the plant.

The Defense Ministry spokesman announced last night that the Chicago company violated a contract on supplying aerial photographing equipment to Israel. He made it clear that the U.S.

company spread false reports and that Israel intends to demand that the company reimburse it for money already paid for the equipment.

Tamir Ends Talks in Egypt; No Summit Date Set

TA200604 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, has apparently not managed to coordinate a date for a summit between the Israeli prime minister and the Egyptian president. Our political correspondent reports that the Egyptians are tying the date to the completion of the preparation of the Taba arbitral compromis. Avraham Tamir will return to Israel today after having met with President Mubarak in Alexandria.

Our political correspondent notes that the Foreign Ministry is indignant over Tamir's trip because it was kept secret and because his meetings in Egypt were held without Ambassador Sasson in attendance. Yitzhaq Shamir discussed this matter with Peres last night.

Further Details on State Budget Cuts Reported

TA181039 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] The state budget will be axed by NIS [new Israeli shekels] 320 million, the Cabinet decided last night, excluding the budget of the Defence Ministry.

Prime Minister Peres, Defence Minister Rabin and Finance Minister Nisim have yet to determine how much the defence budget will be slashed.

Nisim welcomed the Cabinet's decision and said it gave hope for a continuation of economic stability. He said that the Treasury will now start planning a reform in the capital market and the tax system.

The Cabinet decided that until each ministry presents a detailed plan on the implementation of the cuts there will be a 75 percent freeze on their contracts.

Nisim declared that the freeze would not affect any commitment dealing with the opening of the school year, the defence system, the Housing Ministry and development budgets.

According to the Finance Ministry there is no need to impose a freeze on such items since the Treasury can control these budgets through the authorizations of the accountant-general, and thus can impose cuts at the source.

The Cabinet also decided that there would be no adjustments to the budget for price increases. There will be a ban on price indexation on short-term purchase contracts signed by the government.

Peres, Rabin and Nisim decided last week that the defence budget would be cut by NIS 155M as proposed by the Treasury. But yesterday even this compromise was rejected by Rabin, and this necessitated separating the defence budget cuts from the others.

Nisim said after the meeting he was confident that eventually the cut in the defence budget would not be smaller than the one agreed with Peres and Rabin last week. He added that the Treasury would refuse to discuss Rabin's demand to add NIS 92M to his ministry's budget as compensation for the falling purchasing power of the dollars the defence industries receive to finance their projects.

Five ministers voted against the proposal to cut the civilian ministries' budgets by 3.9 percent, while 14 supported the proposal and five abstained. Voting against the cuts were Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev, Health Minister Mordekhay Gur, Education Minister Yitzhaq Navon, and Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon. Labour Minister Moshe Qatzav, who is abroad, voted against the cuts through Housing Minister David Levi. Gur said he was voting against because the defence budget would not be discussed at the Cabinet.

Nisim said that the Treasury would not tell ministries how to implement the cuts. Nevertheless, he said, the ministries could prevent a cut in operations if they reduced their labour force.

Nisim stated that several of the ministers had proposed raising taxes instead of cutting the budget. He also said that several of the ministers had said such small cuts would not heal the economy, and it was therefore worthless discussing them. He added that he had told the ministers that 1987 would be a very difficult year, and this made it necessary to cut the budget.

During the Cabinet meeting the ministers were warned by Bank of Israel Governor Mikha'el Bruno that unless the budget was cut, Israel could follow in the steps of Argentina, whose stabilization plan was launched two weeks ahead of Israel's, and which was now suffering a renewal of inflation. [passage omitted]

'Secret' Moves Taken for Release of Syrian Jewry

TA200835 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Israel is taking both overt and secret steps to get the Jewish community out of Syria, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said yesterday.

Speaking in Netanya, Peres added that U.S. Administration officials as well as French President Francois Mitterrand discussed this matter with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. However, "Al-Asad did not promise much, except for the release of a few dozen individual men and women out of the 3,000 members of the Jewish community."

Israel, Peres said, has taken additional action on the issue of Syrian Jewry, but added that he would not discuss it in public. "We are taking almost identical action for the Syrian Jews as for Soviet Jewry," he said.

Rabin on Terrorism, Settlement in Territories

TA190929 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that since Jordan moved against the PLO and closed down its offices, the number of terror acts in Israel has significantly decreased. He expressed the hope that Jordan will continue to restrain PLO terrorists. He promised that for its part, Israel will do all it can and the terror level will thus be lowered. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the defense minister said this in the course of a visit to the Allenby Bridge.

In an interview which was held in the middle of the bridge, the defense minister said he welcomes any Jordanian aid to the residents of the territories. He said that the better the living conditions of the population there, the less the readiness of the terrorists to act will be.

In answer to a question by our correspondent about Minister Sharon's remarks on settlement in the territories [after the rotation], the defense minister said that after the rotation as well settlement will proceed according to government decisions.

Later on in his visit the defense minister also met with several notables from the territories, including Jericho Mayor Jamil Sabri Khalaf.

East Jerusalem Electric Corporation Assets Attached

TA191020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Bailiffs have attached assets belonging to the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation. This follows the failure of the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation to pay its 15 million-shekel debt to the Israel Electric Corporation. The company offices are closed today due to a Muslim holiday. Negotiations on implementing the court order are being conducted with East Jerusalem Electric Corporation Chairman Anwar Nusaybah.

A *Voice of Israel* reporter adds that there is no change in the Energy Ministry's policy regarding the company, and so far no decision has been taken on whether to renew its license which runs out at the end of 1987.

Katyushas Land in Security Strip; No Damage

TA191034 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Several katyusha rockets landed in the security zone this morning, close to Israel's northern border. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. Searches are being carried out to determine who fired the katyushas. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that military sources believe that the katyushas that were fired were aimed at targets inside Israel.

'Major' Presummit Seminar on Nonalignment Announced

MB190634 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information, Posts, and Telecommunications says a major presummit international seminar on nonalignment and the new information order will be held from August 21-23 at (?Monde) training center in Marlborough, Harare. A number of world-renowned scholars have been invited to present papers and lead discussion on various aspects of nonalignment. Dr (Sarnia Ameer), the distinguished Egyptian economist, will chair a seminar on the global economic crisis. The Nigerian political scientist, Mr (Claude Arche), will present views on the global perspectives of nonalignment. The Cuban economist, Comrade Moreno, will participate in a seminar on economic strategies for the nonaligned countries. Several other scholars will be (?interviewed) by journalists and media specialists.

Dr (Ebry) Mandaza of the African Association of Political Science will be coordinator along with Professor Singham. The Ministry of Information, Posts, and Telecommunications, the Third World Scholars' Association, and the United Nations Universities are cosponsors of the event.

Summit Draft Economic Declaration Discussed Further

LD191203 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1023 GMT 19 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, August 19 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned countries, in view of the significance energy has for overall development, seek a differentiated approach in the lending policy of international financial institutions, along the line of providing sufficient quantities of energy for all developing countries.

The above is stated in the draft economic declaration prepared by Zimbabwe, as host-country, for the eighth non-aligned summit to be held in Harare early next month. The draft document urges greater cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the areas of telecommunications and the technology and know-how transfer.

In one of its sections, the draft economic declaration reaffirms the full sovereignty of each individual country over its national natural resources. Some developed countries and some of their transnational corporations resort to economic coercion, pressure and other measures to undermine the sovereignty and fundamental right of each individual people to define and pursue independent political and economic programmes. With this in mind, the non-aligned seek that an international code of behaviour of transnational corporations be adopted as soon as possible, with aview to eliminating the negative aspects in activities of trans national corporations to date, and optimally increasing the latter's contribution to the progress of developing countries.

The non-aligned countries, as the draft document states, deplore the deterioration of the quality of the human environment, and, in this context, urge the advancement of qualitative aspects of development.

The non-aligned, as the document sets out, support the initiative for proclaiming 1987 the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. They also call for greater assistance to refugees and displaced persons, especially in Africa, and to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and propose measures of assistance to drought victims in Africa.

One section of the draft declaration is devoted to the economic situation in Africa, which is termed critical. The majority of African countries are affected by an economic crisis. The per capita incomes in these countries show no signs of an improvement, and the growth rates have been slowed down. The international economic crisis and the crisis in agricultural production affect the African developing countries, which are often hit by droughts, as the draft document states. It sets out that prospects for reconstruction, growth, and development will be slim unless the international community lends decisive and extensive support to the efforts of African countries.

The international community, apart from the welcome measures of emergency relief to Africa in combatting drought and famine, should also lend support to measures for Africa's long-term development. It is only in this way that a lasting solution to the critical economic situation facing Africa can be found, as the draft economic document sets out. In the document, the non-aligned countries express solidarity with countries of southern Africa, and strongly condemn the behaviour of the South Africa racist regime and the racist regime's policy of destabilizing neighbouring independent African countries.

In the document, the non-aligned seek full understanding and special assistance for the solution of the economic problems of the relatively least developed, island, and land-locked countries.

In the closing part of the draft document, they express satisfaction at the progress achieved in furthering economic cooperation among developing countries. The mutual economic cooperation of developing countries is on the upturn at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Mediterranean, which is of a great significance in view of the unfavourable conditions of the economic environment, as noted.

The non-aligned stress the need for an even more comprehensive economic cooperation among developing countries, and call for a stepped-up implementation of the movement's action programmes in the respective area.

LIBYA

Ugandan President Museveni Arrives on Visit

Met by Jallud

NC190628 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met yesterday [18 August] with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni. After the meeting [words indistinct]. The Ugandan president arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Ugandan president made a statement to JANA at the beginning of which he denounced the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah last April. He said: I would like to denounce the organized state terrorism that is directed against Libya and is considered a violation of international laws. The aggression being carried out by the U.S. Government, aimed personally at Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, is an unprecedented phenomenon in history, and we strongly denounce it. We issued a clear and frank statement in which we denounced that savage aggression.

Regarding the relations between the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and the Ugandan people, he said the relations between our two friendly countries are decided by joint aspirations, namely freedom and real independence, which serve our true interests and desires. Regrettably, though, imperialist forces are denying us these rights and aspirations, and this is the source of the conflict.

In his statement, the Ugandan president stressed that the revolutionary leadership in the Great Jamahiriyah and the Ugandan leadership jointly hold those aspirations and noble objectives and struggle to destroy backwardness in our countries. He said that Libya was very backward before the outbreak of the Al-Fatih Revolution despite the existence of oil. With the aid of the revolution which was set off by the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Libya was, however, able to change from a backward country to a progressive one. He added that the Great Jamahiriyah has achieved advanced and giant accomplishments in many spheres, including housing, health, education, transport, and others. The Great Al-Fatih Revolution was able to exploit the petroleum wealth to serve the Libyan Arab people. He said we have the same ambitions as those achieved by the Great Jamahiriyah and they are the objectives we work toward, achieving them by exploiting our agricultural capabilities in the best possible way. I can say that our ambitions and objectives are the same, and this enables us to establish close and strong relations.

In his statement, he declared that the Great Jamahiriyah has been and still is sympathetic toward the struggle of the Ugandan people for the destruction of dictatorship and oppression. He said: When we were fighting and struggling, we were isolated and our voice was not heard, but the revolutionary leadership in the Great Jamahiriyah and the Libyan Arab people supported our struggle and offered us assistance when we needed it despite the distance between our two countries. This was a positive support to the struggle of the Ugandan people and for the friendly relations that link us now.

Gives Speech at Dinner

NC190918 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud hosted a dinner last night in honor of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and his accompanying delegation. A number of secretaries from the General People's Committee, as well as members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah, attended the dinner.

Staff Maj Jallud delivered a speech in which he welcomed the Ugandan president and the members of the high-level delegation who accompanied him. He noted that President Museveni has restored dignity to the Ugandan people and has enriched the African struggle with heroic epics. He has also provided the African struggle with a popular dimension, something much needed by the African continent.

Maj Jallud emphasized that the Ugandan revolution's victory over dictatorship exemplified the unity of the African struggle. Uganda's liberation means the liberation of Libya and the entire African Continent. He noted that popular revolution in Africa is increasing daily. Despite the hostile stand adopted by imperialism and the West, Africans in the southern areas of the continent are escalating their struggle and sacrificing themselves to achieve liberty. The expansion of popular revolution in South Africa augurs a new future for the African Continent and its masses, he stressed. The resistance led by Museveni will have a profound effect on both the Ugandan and African peoples. He indicated that the movement led by Museveni, which totalled 27 fighters, captured the imaginations of youths in Uganda and throughout the continent of Africa.

Maj Jallud declared that the Libyan Arab people were not far removed from the feats achieved by the Ugandan and African people. The Libyan Arab people played an international and revolutionary role alongside the Ugandan revolution led by Museveni. We are now honored to receive Museveni, the man who led the revolution, the man who is now guiding the Ugandan revolution to victory, and the man who represents the generation which will redraw the map of Africa.

Maj Jallud said that the African Continent witnessed an awakening in the 1950's under the leadership of Lumumba, Nkrumah, and Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. Attempts by reaction and imperialism, however, aborted this awakening. We are now witnessing a sincere partnership between the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the Ugandan revolution to recapture this great dream and to set Africa on the road to emancipation. He emphasized that the victory of Ugandan resistance and the subsequent awareness by people and youths are signs that Africa will indeed awaken and achieve its freedom.

Maj Jallud affirmed that the forces determined to resist and struggle are active ones and that dictatorship and reaction,

despite the materialistic means at their disposal, are doomed to utter failure. This is an inevitable truth which has been proved by history.

He explained that developing countries are suffering from problems derived from the bogus independence which they have obtained from imperialism. A revolution is needed to give this independence its true dimensions in light of the fact that freedom has not yet been granted. This was proved by President Museveni when he decided to lead a popular resistance to liberate Uganda. He said that the African struggle has now departed from the strategy formulated for it by imperialism. This strategy was based on military coups carried out by regular military units with the intent of keeping the continent embroiled in the whirlpool of such upheavals.

Maj Jallud continued: We greet President Museveni, who is visiting the Great Jamahiriyah at a time when the Libyan Arab people are facing economic, political, and military aggression and state terrorism by U.S. imperialism. He affirmed that anyone who cannot make his own decisions will not be welcomed in Libya.

Maj Jallud stressed that the revolutions in the Great Jamahiriyah and Uganda have several concepts, principles, and values in common. This serves to unite them in the struggle against their enemies. He noted that NATO and the U.S. 6th Fleet, augmented by aircraft carriers, will begin extensive exercises in the Mediterranean today. These provocative and aggressive maneuvers are directed against the freedom of the Libyan Arab people. He stated that the Libyans have purged themselves of fear and are prepared to die if need be; no one can prevent them from doing so.

Maj Jallud expressed deep regret at the fact that the Egyptian people have allowed U.S. forces to carry out joint exercises on 23 August. These U.S. forces, which attacked and killed the Libyan Arab people not long ago, are being allowed to land on Egyptian shores in order to receive training on how to kill the Libyan Arab people yet again.

By involving the Egyptian opposition in efforts to cancel subsidies on consumer goods, Maj Jallud said that the head of the Egyptian regime is attempting to implicate it and make it responsible for the hunger from which the Egyptian people are suffering. At the same time, this leader is receiving U.S. forces on Egyptian soil and allowing them to carry out military exercises and training prior to launching a strike against the Libyan Arab people.

Maj Jallud appealed to the Egyptian people, officers, soldiers, and national groups to attack the U.S. forces and to take vengeance on these occupation forces. Their presence is an insult to the dignity and blood of Egyptian martyrs more than it is a threat to the Libyan Arab people.

Maj Jallud called on the masses of the Arab nation to stage angry demonstrations and to strike in protest against the camouflaged occupation of Egypt and the overt aggressive provocations made against the Libyan Arab people. The Arab masses should take the Sudanese people's revolution as their example.

Concluding his speech, Jallud addressed an appeal to African youth to volunteer to protect Africa and to strengthen its freedom. He stated that the Great Jamahiriyah is fully prepared to train and to arm these volunteers and to be responsible for transporting them to join the popular revolutions in South Africa and Namibia. Imperialism only understands the language of force.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni also delivered a speech on this occasion. He affirmed that his visit to the Great Jamahiriyah is indicative of the strong relations which exist between the two countries and the joint goals which their two revolutions have for Africa and the world at large. He explained that U.S. imperialism in particular and the West in general believe that they will remain strong as long as the Third World is weak. Therefore, they try to keep Africa weak and subservient to them, and they resort to all sorts of deception to achieve this.

President Museveni said that for the first time in 500 years, Third World states stood as equals to the industrial states and imposed new prices on the crude oil exported to them. He indicated that this was the first time that Third World countries had fixed the price of a raw material exported to industrial states. In the past, the West was the one to fix the prices of goods bought from us and sold to us.

The Ugandan president stressed that the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the racist and segregationist regime in South Africa are identical, in that they are both racist regimes that are trying to impose themselves by force and to render the practice of terrorism an official policy.

He praised the great role played by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in helping both the African liberation movements and the Palestinian revolution.

Museveni denounced the barbaric and unsuccessful U.S.-NATO attack on the Great Jamahiriyah. He explained that the fact that the United States used its most modern weapons in an attempt to assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi merely proves that its other methods had failed utterly. He went on to say that the U.S. Administration launched this cheap and unsuccessful attack because it had failed to find a professional killer or to arrange a coup by any other method. The United States employed its fleets to take vengeance on Al-Qadhdhafi and his comrades because of their success in arming the Libyan Arab people and in molding them into a strong citadel that is capable of self-defense.

President Museveni praised the gigantic revolutionary transformations witnessed by the Jamahiriyah, noting that while flying overhead he had seen how the Libyan desert has been transformed into fertile agricultural land. He explained that the Libyan Arabs have been an example to the Ugandans in the use of resources.

Museveni expressed gratitude for and appreciation of the great support of and positive contribution made by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution toward the liberation of Uganda.

Referring to the third universal theory, Museveni stressed that Al-Qadhdhafi has done humanity a great service in the field of

political theory, especially by stressing the need for democracy without middlemen; or, in other words, direct democracy.

The Ugandan president said: We began our revolution with 27 fighters, and yet we were able to defeat a government army supported by foreign powers in less than 5 years. We transformed the 27 fighters into a force for the Ugandan people and we threw the puppet government into the trash heap of history.

The Ugandan president called for expansion of economic cooperation among African states, explaining that the European middlemen have driven a wedge between the Africans, using it to impose conditions on them.

In conclusion, Museveni stressed that he was very happy to be in the Great Jamahiriyah, especially following the victory of the revolution in Uganda. He said that his visit provides greater opportunities for close cooperation between the revolutions in the Great Jamahiriyah and Uganda. He said: I would like to convey a message to the Arab people in Libya, confirming that the Ugandan people have begun to discover the road to independence and dignity. We are trying to get rid of sectarian ideas and economic backwardness. We hope to turn Uganda into a reliable base for African liberation.

Discusses Cooperation

LD191512 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Before midday today Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and his accompanying delegation.

Ugandan-Libyan-Arab talks started at noon today in Tripoli in order to discuss aspects of the cooperation existing between the two friendly countries and the means to strengthen it.

At the beginning of the session, Staff Maj Jallud and President Museveni emphasized the importance of strengthening cooperation between the Great Jamahiriyah and Uganda in the various agricultural, economic, and technical fields of cooperation and joint coordination in the international circles.

The constitution of two committees, one political and one cultural for economic and technical cooperation, has been decided. These committees have been entrusted with the mission of studying the means of strengthening cooperation in the above-mentioned fields between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Tours Al-Qadhdhafi's House

LD191708 Tripoli JANA in English 1501 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 14, Shahr Hannibal 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Ugandan president, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has toured this morning the leader's house witnessing the effects of the abortive and barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression.

Following this tour, he said that he stood as a witness on the barbarity of U.S. Administration.

He also toured the residential districts in Tripoli witnessing the traces of this aggression during which many innocent children and elderly people were killed.

He reiterated his strong condemnation of this savage aggression for which the mad dog and agent of Mosad, Reagan, used the most modern strategic aircraft to encounter Warsaw Pact. [sentence as received]

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD200850 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Aug (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

During this meeting, the means to strengthen relations between the two African revolutions and the means to face apartheid and the crusader Zionist infiltration on the African Continent were discussed.

Armed Forces Adopt Colonel as Top Rank

LD192131 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1640 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Aug (JANA) — JANA has learned that in the context of bringing nearer the emergence of the armed people and ending the traditional military establishment, the officers of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces have decided not to go beyond the rank of colonel.

On the other hand, a number of officers have decided to reduce their rank, and others have decided to retain their current ranks and not to advance by promotion.

Tripoli Reports U.S. Admission of Loss of Plane

NC200639 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The U.S. War Department admitted yesterday that a military fighter plane stationed at a U.S. base in Belgium crashed. However, in accordance with its policy of deception, and in an attempt to conceal its defeat by Libya's Arab air defense, the U.S. War Department did not mention the cause or the place of the crash.

The U.S. War Department exhibited the wreckage of the plane, which was actually shot down by the Libyan Arab air defense on 15 April during the unsuccessful barbaric U.S.-NATO attack on the Great Jamahiriyah.

Thus, day after day the U.S. enemy admits the losses it suffered during its unsuccessful attack on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

The brother leader, with revolutionary insight, warned that the administration run by Reagan, the mad dog and agent of the

Zionist Mosad, would now and again admit its aircraft losses incurred as a result of its barbaric aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, even up to a year after the event.

MAURITANIA

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Italy

AB191836 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A cooperation agreement was signed this morning between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Italian Government at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Under this agreement, multi-sectorial emergency relief programs will be implemented. The agreement, which provides for emergency aid for people affected by drought and desert encroachment, constitutes a general framework for the cooperation between the Mauritanian Government and the Italian Aid Fund, which represents the Italian Government. This agreement, among others, provides for the implementation of a multisectoral program in the Karakoro region in the months ahead. The cost of this program amounts to 1 million ouguiyas. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Armed Forces Trying To Reach Downed Aircraft

EA191419 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The official spokesman of the Armed Forces has announced that a force from the Malakal command is making intensive efforts to reach the wreckage of the Fokker aircraft of Sudan Airways. However, floods and natural barriers form a large obstacle to the force.

The official spokesman added that the mobile force engaged the outlaws at the Dawawth area where a fierce battle took place. The official spokesman said the fighting resulted in the complete destruction of the outlaws forces and large amounts of ammunition and weapons were seized. One of the Armed Forces personnel was martyred and five others injured. A large number of outlaws were captured and gave important information which the General Command is now studying.

SPLA Radio Denies Fighting at Crash Site

EA191505 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command spokesman has said that the Malakal Army Command of Khartoum Army lied when it announced today over Radio Omdurman that fierce fighting took place between them and SPLA at the site where the Fokker plane fell. The spokesman says that the fact is that since last Saturday when the plane was shot down until today, no government Army forces have ventured out of Malakal town. Instead, there has been sporadic small gunfire inside Malakal town for the last few days.

The spokesman says that there is nothing the SPLA forces could be doing at the site of the crash of the plane, especially after even sources independent of the SPLA inside Malakal say that the plane had exploded in mid-air. However, the spokesman of the SPLA High Command has said that if the government Army wants to go and check the plane, SPLA guarantees the safe passage but the Sudan Government only deceives itself when it sits in Malakal and manufactures battles that have never taken place.

Warns of Downing More Planes

EA191907 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The official spokesman of the SPLA High Command on behalf of the commander in chief of SPLA today congratulated Captain (Oyai Deng Ajak), all his officers, NCOs and men of Fashoda Battalion for executing the orders of SPLA High Command within 24 hours of the issuing of these orders by shooting down the Sudan Airline Fokker plane over Malakal.

The spokesman pointed out that SPLA High Command is confident that other SPLA Air Defense units will bring down more such adventurist planes, whether military or civilian, and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will continue to be responsible and accountable as it is his intransigence and arrogance that failed at the last talks he had with Dr John to produce a cease-fire.

Blames Al-Mahdi for Plane Downing

EA191652 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's

Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] In a statement on the recent downing of a Sudan Airways plane claimed by SPLA forces, Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of SPLA/SPLM Political-Military High Command and deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics, said that the Sudanese people, relatives of the plane disaster victims, and the international community at large should condemn and blame for this incident the prime minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, and all the other opportunist politicians from the backward areas who have been rendered insensitive to the plight of their hungry, thirsty, and naked people in the rural areas by the jobs offered to them. These politicians, Maj Arok said, had sold themselves to the nightmare of sectarianism and racism.

The innocent lives lost as a result of shooting down the plane, Maj Arok continued, would have been saved had Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi'sgovernment paid heed to the warning issued by SPLA/SPLM Political-Military High Command on the 15th of August 1986 after it had become evident that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government was employing relief food items for war purposes. The orders and instructions issued by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi after shooting down of the Sudan Airways plane over war zone one could have been duly issued at the same time the SPLA

met its warning, but due to the fact that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has been accustomed to not taking people seriously enough, the plane was shot down [as heard].

Maj Arok concluded his statement saying that the SPLM/SPLA would continue to bring down more planes until the new Sudan is created, the Sudan of freedom, democracy, justice, and prosperity.

'No Apologies'

EA191629 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The official spokesman of the SPLA High Command told Radio SPLA today that the movement has no apologies to make about the shooting down of the Sudan Airlines Fokker plane. The spokesman says that the SPLA places the blame squarely on Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who must be logically held responsible and accountable for the unnecessary loss of lives as prime minister and minister for defense of the de facto government of the day in Khartoum.

Consistent with SPLM policy of early warning in order to avoid unnecessary loss of innocent life, the SPLM/SPLA spokesman warned on 15 August that any plane, military or civilian, flying over SPLA-controlled air space, which is the whole of the southern Sudan, would be shot down without exception. Yet Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi did not pay heed to this magnanimous advice and warning by an adversary because 24 hours later, the plane in question took an ill-fated flight to Malakal. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is what we in Sudan call darvish [used as an insult, it means a crazy religious fanatic]. He believed that there is no major civil war in the Sudan and that whatever little there is can be solved by him and him alone by crushing the SPLA.

Even worse, the solution he (?envisaged) to combine his military solution with a few trips to some African capitals, the USA, Europe, Arab countries, and Moscow [sentence as heard]. He does not appreciate the fact that the solution to civil war lies within and not outside the Sudan. The spokesman and the entire members of the SPLA High Command, on behalf of the SPLM/SPLA and the entire Sudanese people, pass their sincere condolence to the families, relatives, and friends of those who perished in the plane and that the Sudanese people and world at large should not look at the SPLA, but at Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's folly of refusing to call a spade a spade.

The spokesman confirmed that the SPLA was willing to consider a cease-fire during the Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi-Dr John Garang de Mabiors talks but Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was intransigent and arrogant, refusing to take quick action on the SPLA's suggestion for a peaceful solution of the conflict.

The spokesman concluded that the SPLA in fact has no condition for a constitutional conference and a cease-fire. All that the SPLA says is that Numayri's laws and decrees should have gone, and should still go, with Numayri. The spokesman stressed that before Numayri there were no September laws, or defense pacts with foreign countries, nor Sudanese Socialist Union and its constitution. Is it too much for the SPLA to ask for the complete eradication of Numayriam and a fresh start? Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi thinks certain aspects of Numayriam must be kept. No doubt he was Numayri's adviser. Such thinking is responsible, and will continue to be responsible, for war and unnecessary loss of lives and properties, the spokesman added.

Agreement With Rebels Renounced; No Dialogue

EA191948 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Statement by Culture and Cooperation Minister Muhammad Tawfiq Yusuf — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Citizens, you have doubtless all followed with great interest and hope all the measures taken by your government in dealing with the situation in the southern part of the country, raising aloft the banner of dialogue and stopping the bloodshed of the sons of the homeland and the squandering of the country's resources in the furnace of that war.

The government's preoccupation and its major concern has been to prevent the Sudanese citizens of the south or the north, the west or east, from becoming victim to this war or suffering from the disasters and famines it has brought down on millions of innocents, especially in southern Sudan

We have opened wide the door for a durable and honorable peace and for a satisfactory solution to the whole problem rising with Sudanese wisdom above fighting among brothers to make this homeland an oasis of peace where all its sons are happy and struggle together for a brighter tomorrow. I am not now going to repeat those measures. What has been done was done in your full view and hearing and with your blessing in order to enable your government to achieve security and peace for the entire homeland. One of the things we did was to establish a complete ministry of peace, and tabled our program for this before the representatives of the people in the Constituent Assembly.

We did not stand in the way of the efforts of any citizen, group, or party to meet anyone they wish, either inside the country or outside it, to say what they felt on this matter or to propose what they regard as appropriate.

All this culminated in the prime minister going to meet John Garang in Addis Ababa. (?Ours) was not the patience of the incapacitated, nor did this emanate from a reluctance to emphasize and achieve the safety of the homeland and the security of its citizens. But it was based on a firm conviction that the cause of peace was more important and greater than anything that can be achieved together since it is the concern of all, the objective of all, and the hope of the entire nation.

John Garang's reply to all this was unrivalled acts of criminality. There was more destruction of the lives of innocent women and children, in addition to heightening the famine disaster which threatens the lives of innocent millions in all parts of the south. Those who manage to escape the treachery of his bullets have a rendezvous with death through starvation as a result of his criminal acts.

The responsibility of Garang and his gang for the downing of the Sudan Airways aircraft at Malakal Airport does not require any further confirmation from us — it was a matter for which we sought irrefutable proof before accusing anyone — but the criminal has admitted his crime without any sense of guilt or concern for international conventions and norms which respect the security and safety of the innocent. Moreover, he called it a heroic act, without any sensitivity for the fact that the women and children who were on board this aircraft were not the cause of John Garang and his gang's bloody mood.

What type of homeland does John Garang want? While he stamps on the skulls of the innocent [words indistinct]. The message John Garang wanted to send to this nation on the eve of the blessed 'Id al-Adha did not differ from his other messages since the uprising. However, the cost this time was dear. The cost has been the lives of innocent women and children and the tightening of the grip of famine in the southern part of the homeland.

For this reason, and on the basis of this government's responsibility for the territorial integrity of this homeland and the security of all its citizens in all its parts, this government announces that it is absolved from any agreement with John Garang and regards him as a criminal against the Sudanese people and will confront any steps he takes decisively and resolutely.

The security of the citizens, their safety and the unity of this homeland are among the greatest responsibilities of this government. To make John Garang understand that the road to peace cannot be founded on the heads of the innocent women, children, and the unarmed, this government cannot share a platform with pirates and highway robbers.

The safety of the homeland and our citizens is the foremost responsibility of the government and one of the most sacred duties of this nation. The road to peace is open to the sons of the south who are concerned about the safety of their land and family honor. They are the ones who will help the peace scheme reach its desired objective. The cause of peace and the security of the homeland is the cause of us all, we, the sons of this homeland. We will not pawn it off on John Garang and those who are his fellow travelers.

We pray to God to bestow his mercy on the souls of those who died in that ill-fated aircraft — the innocent and martyrs of duty killed in cold blood by the bullets of John Garang. Their blessed blood will open the road to peace to prevail in the homeland. Let us move to the light that will scatter the darkness which the saboteurs want. We share with the families of these martyrs their grief and pain. John Garang has brought sadness to every house in the south and north without exception.

We assure you that we fully accept our complete responsibility and we will act to protect the homeland and the citizens and continue to strive for the achievement of peace and security. Long live Sudan and God's peace, mercy, and blessing be upon you all.

Riot Police Disperse Demonstration in Khartoum

JN191751 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Aug (SUNA) — Hundreds of people took part in the procession organized by the Islamic National Front [INF] this morning, protesting the downing of a civil airliner by the forces of John Garang. The demonstrators condemned the barbaric act by Garang and denounced striking at civilian targets and killing defenseless people.

The demonstrators marched through Khartoum chanting: "The government should adopt a clear stand" and "Agent, agent Garang." The riot police dispersed the procession using tear-gas and clubs and arrested a number of people including a Constituent Assembly member.

Mahdi Ibrahim, member of the INF Political Bureau, said in a statement to the press that the INF wants to express the feelings of the Sudanese people through a peaceful procession. He noted the responsible authorities did not give them permission to stage this demonstration, and expressed surprise that a great number of people were arrested. His excellency called on the government to reveal the complete facts of the accident, and to take to task those who are responsible. His excellency also urged the government to take into consideration the stand of the Federation of Pilots, who carry out their tasks in the most critical circumstance without guarantees for the sake of the homeland.

SPLA Radio Reiterates Warning To Evacuate Towns

EA191441 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The official spokesman of SPLA has given a second warning that the major towns of Juba, Waw, Malakal, and Bentiu must be evacuated immediately as of today. The SPLA High Command has already issued orders to SPLA forces around these cities to close in and tighten the siege with the aim of capturing these towns. Corridors will be left open for civilians to move out of these towns and many others. The spokesman urged the civilians to heed to these calls to abandon the towns so that they are not caught in crossfire as fighting in these cities is imminent.

TUNISIA

Soviet Envoy Meets Sfar, Comments on Talks

LD200555 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] This evening at the government house, the prime minister received Vladimir Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium [and Chief of the International Organizations Department], who stated after the meeting that he is pleased that his official visit to Tunisia coincides with the Tunisian people's celebration of President Habib Bourguiba's birthday. He added that he extends to the prime minister the greetings of the Soviet leadership, foremost those of Mikhail Gorbachev, to

President Habib Bourguiba, and its wishes for his good health and long life and continued progress and success in the Tunisian people's development march.

V. Petrovskiy explained that his meeting with Rachid Sfar had been very useful and was held in a friendly atmosphere. They surveyed bilateral relations. Petrovskiy confirmed that both sides expressed satisfaction at the good level of these relations, and that they renewed their strong desire to deepen them and consolidate them in the future. He said that a deep discussion took place onthe Middle East problem, and that the two sides exchanged views on how to solve this problem. They discussed several other issues of common interest.

Petrovskiy explained that his fruitful talks with the prime minister have increased his conviction that consultation and joint action must be used to find suitable solutions to the problems facing the world. In this respect he said: We believe that Tunisia can contribute to finding solutions to many current international problems, including the Middle East problem and the removal of the danger of nuclear war, which threatens the world. Petrovskiy confirmed his country's will to intensify consultations and to do all it can to achieve these objectives which serve the interests of all sides.

ETHIOPIA

National Security Minister Leads Group to PDRY

EA191230 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation headed by Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, WPE Central Committee alternate Politburo member and minister of public and national security, left for Aden today for a working visit to the PDRY. The delegation, which includes Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, WPE Central Committee member and secretary, was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Kasa Gebre, WPE Central Committee alternate Politburo member and construction minister.

AFP Reports Further

HK200158 Hong Kong AFP in English 0058 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Addis Abada, Aug 20 (AFP) — Ethiopian Minister of State and Public Security Tesfaye Wolde-Selassie left here for Aden Tuesday for an official visit to South Yemen. [passage omitted]

His visit comes after last Saturday's interception by South Yemen of a Djibouti-bound airliner and its six-hour detention in Aden.

The Boeing 720 aircraft, belonging to the Ethiopian national airline and chartered by Air Djibouti, was flying from the North Yemeni capital of Sanaa to Djibouti and Addis Ababa.

The plane, escorted to Aden by two jets, was said to have been thoroughly searched by South Yemeni security forces apparently looking for supporters of deposed South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The former president is believed to have taken refuge in Ethiopia since last January's bloody civil war in Aden forced him out.

The incident led Djibouti to suspend all air and sea links with South Yemen in protest against what it called "an act of piracy."

But sources here said Mr Tesfaye's Aden visit had been planned since a visit here at the end of April by South Yemeni Deputy Premier and Interior Minister Salih Munasser al-Siyayli, and had no direct bearing on the plane incident.

Mr Tesfaye will be the first top-level Ethiopian official to make a formal visit to Aden since the January civil war there, although Ethiopian Information Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis was also in the South Yemeni capital recently, primarily for a meeting with his countrymen living there.

On the other hand, in June Aden sent its second delegation to Ethiopia since the war led by Information and Culture Minister Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum.

Relations between the two formerly-close Marxist allies, which along with Libya are also linked in a tripartite treaty of friendship and cooperation, appear less warm since the civil war.

Addis Abada came out in support of the ousted president, defending him strongly against charges of reactionary conduct.

WPE Delegation Departs for Bulgaria, GDR

EA192226 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Summary] A delegation led by WPE Central Committee Politburo member and Deputy Chairman of the Central National Planning Committee Adis Tedla has departed for Sofia to attend the seventh Bulgaria-Ethiopia joint commission meeting which opens on Thursday [21 August].

The delegation will also attend the eighth Ethiopia-GDR economic, technical, trade, and science joint commission meeting which opens in Berlin on Tuesday.

KENYA

President Moi Receives Rwandan President

EA192140 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda arrived in Kenya today afternoon for an 11-day private visit. The Rwandese leader arrived at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport at 3 pm and was received by President Moi. President Habyarimana was traveling in a Kenya airbus, Nyayo Star Airbus. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Attends Militia Celebrations

EA192037 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Summary] Today President Mohamed Siad Barre is attending celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of the victory vanguards in Mogadishu. The defense minister, Mohamed Ali Samantar, is also attending the celebrations.

CAMEROON

Mboumoua Refuses Comment on Israeli Ties

AB191816 Paris AFP in French 1750 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Yaounde, 19 Aug (AFP) — Cameroon Foreign Minister William Eteki Mboumoua today refused to confirm or deny reports of the imminent resumption of diplomatic relations between Cameroon and Israel.

The minister, who was being questioned by AFP, stated that "there was no agreement between Cameroon and Israel to publish such information" and that at the moment, he had no evidence at hand to enable him to confirm the report made by diplomatic sources in Jerusalem.

"This may happen later," Mr Eteki added.

Also questioned about the forthcoming visit of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Yaounde, the Cameroonian minister simply responded that he had nothing to say about the topic.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

'Sources' Report Sentencing of Coup Suspects

AB191425 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Libreville, Aug 19 (AFP) — Military authorities in Equatorial Guinea have condemned a former diplomat to death and sentenced a number of other people, including several senior officials, to jail terms of 28 months to 20 years for involvement in a coup attempt last July, reliable sources said here Tuesday.

The sources, quoting announcements on Equatorial Guinea's state radio and television, said the alleged coup leader, Eugenio Abeso Mondu, had been sentenced to death Monday at the end of a five-day military trial.

Mr Abeso Mondu, a former Army sergeant, served as the Central African state's ambassador to Spain, Cuba, and the Soviet Union before becoming a member of Parliament. His brother, Melchior Ndong Mondu, was sentenced to 20 years in prison by the Military Tribunal, the sources said.

Those imprisoned included Deputy Prime Minister Colonel Fructuoso Mba Onana, the uncle of President Teodoro Obiang Nguema, who received a 28-month sentence, they said.

Other defendants who reportedly received 28-month terms included Planning and Development Minister Marcos Mba Ondo, former Finance Minister Guillermo Nguema Ela, the national director of the Bank of Central African States (BEAC), Damian Ondo Mana, and two other senior government officials.

Five other men received 18-year jail terms from the tribunal, which was headed by Deputy Defense Minister Captain Melanio Ebendeng Nsomo, the sources said. One defendant, former Defense Minister Melchior Ndong Mba, was acquitted, they added.

The alleged coup attempt against Col Obiang Nguema took place July 17 and resulted in the arrest of about 40 soldiers and government officials, according to diplomatic sources here in the capital of neighboring Gabon.

There has not been any direct confirmation of the trial or sentences, and the government in Equatorial Guinea has made no official statement concerning the alleged coup plot.

Opposition sources in exile in France have charged that the plot allegations were being used as a pretext by Col Obiang Nguema to permit the arrests of "scores" of potential rivals.

The plot was reportedly set to begin with the assassination of Col Obiang Nguema, who seized power in 1979 from his uncle, Francisco Macias Nguema.

Sources familiar with Equatorial Guinea said all those arrested in connection with the plot came from the Fang-Okak ethnic group, of which Col Obiang Nguema is a member. Many of those reportedly mentioned by the state media were members of the so-called Mongomo clan, named after the president's home village.

BURKINA FASO

Government Dissolution Termed 'Tradition'

AB191428 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The revolutionary government was dissolved by a decree issued last night by the CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso. The dissolution came exactly 1 year and 6 days after the second government was dissolved on 12 August 1985. The permanent secretaries of the ministries in liaison with the bureaus of the coordinating committees of their respective ministries are charged with running the day-to-day affairs. Just like last year, General Coordinators of Burkina Faso have been appointed and given the special mandate to act on behalf of the CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso.

Now, what is going on? In fact, rumors are going around. But clarifications were given by the president of Burkina Faso to the press this morning. Dabase Ayele, you were present at that meeting.

[Ayele] Well, Bernard Kabore, as usual on such occasions, people will wonder: Is there no crisis? As you have just said, people are heartily making comments and multiple reasons are being given for the dissolution of the government; some of them are ill-intended reasons. To put a halt to the various speculations, the president of Burkina Faso met with the national and international press this morning to give the true reasons for the dissolution.

This has simply been meant to follow what has henceforth become a tradition in Burkina: that is to make a pause each year to allow each Cabinet member to question himself, to conduct his own introspection, and ask himself above all what he has been unable to do and why? The same self-examination also holds for the head of the government.

For Captain Thomas Sankara, permanent criticism and self-criticism are sources of improvement because they enable everyone to admit his mistakes and correct them. In fact, the dissolution of the government was preceded by long sessions of self-criticism for Cabinet members — ministers and the head of state alike. During these sessions, everyone was examined very closely in order to analyze their failures, the difficulties encountered, and the efforts undertaken to overcome them.

For the president of Burkina Faso, this is the best way to reassure the masses who had so far been used to considering as immovable all those who hold leading positions. It is therefore a new conception of the leading team that is being established. The dynamic of such a conception is the principle of perpetual self-criticism. So the people are reassured in the knowledge that a mistake can be perceived at the government level and that there exists the will to correct it.

For instance, the people will easily understand that some decisions — far from being meant to terrorize them — are only due to shortcomings and not to a deliberate will to impose constraints. The president of Burkina Faso further underlines that [words indistinct] the dissolution of the government leads to a greater sense of responsibility among each worker, because in the absence of ministers, the existing structures in the ministries enable self-assertion and self-improvement. To those who may think the dissolution is due to the inefficiency of the outgoing team, Capt Sankara stated that this team was not inefficient and that on the contrary, they duly carried out their mission. He even specified that it was a particularly deserving government. Some revolutionaries are going; other revolutionaries will come. Even some members of the outgoing team may return again.

What about now? At this period when there is no government, the affairs of state are run by the president of Burkina Faso and the General Coordinators of Burkina Faso — three in number. Why three, selected among the well known figures of the early hours of the revolution? This is simply meant to ensure that the work is done efficiently and promptly, thus avoiding the overstaffing problem of bureaucracy. But this does not mean there is a lack of confidence in others since former Cabinet members or other officials are often requested to help solve certain questions. Pending the formation of a new government, that is the profound reason given by the president of Burkina Faso for the dissolution of the third revolutionary government. This is to prevent biased interpretations likely to corrupt public opinion.

Guiaoou Views Results of Commission With Ghana

AB192221 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Ghana-Burkina Joint Commission for Cooperation, which held its session last Saturday in Accra, enabled the two sides to examine a number of questions relative to the gradual integration initiated by the two revolutions. Comrade Basile Guissou, who led the Burkinabe delegation, has enumerated the principal decisions made at that meeting.

[Begin recording] [Guissou] We solved a certain number of concrete problems, for instance the payment of pensions to our nationals who had worked in Ghana and who have since returned to Burkina on retirement. For some time, these people were unable to receive their pensions. We succeeded in persuading the Ghanaian authorities to earmark funds for the payment of the pension. [passage omitted]

Another problem is the payment of compensation to our nationals who suffered acts of vandalism in 1980 in Kumasi, Ghana. Their vehicles had been burned. Since then we had been negotiating with the Ghanaian side to obtain compensation for the victims. In this case, too, the Ghanaian authorities have taken the necessary measures to correct the situation.

Lastly, we also examined the problem of interconnection of the Ghanaian and Burkinabe electricity networks with supply from the Akosombo Dam in Ghana. [passage omitted]

We also examined political questions in connection with the need to effect a political integration between Ghana and Burkina Faso. As you are aware, it was decided that an extraordinary session will be held under the chairmanship of the two heads of state next November in Accra. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] You briefly examined the problem of monetary integration. Should one expect the use of CFA francs in Ghana some day or the cedi in Burkina Faso, or else the creation of some other currency unit for both countries?

[Guissou] For some time now some people have been circulating dangerous information; dangerous because it is not founded on facts concerining the monetary integration. Some even say Burkina will soon issue its own currency. I don't think that you should pay attention to such talk because these people often do not understand what they are talking about. Monetary problems are too complex and too difficult to be solved even by one joint session. This means that it is not likely to take place soon. It is a long process. Such a complex problem can only be solved within a more general framework; particularly within our common organizations such as the West African Economic Community or ECOWAS. This also requires our effort at economic integration which will enable our respective currencies to reflect a better economic situation. [end recording]

GHANA

PNDC Member Visits USSR, DPRK; Other Visits Viewed

AB191857 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC, Brigadier Mensah-Wood left Accra today on a 2-nation-tour of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. The visits are at the invitation of these governments. Meanwhile, the northern regional secretary, Hudu Yahaya has returned home after a 5-week visit to the Soviet Union. He told newsmen that he visited a number of cooperative farms and industrial centers. According to Mr Yahaya, achievements in the socio-economic life of the Soviet people have been made possible through mobilization toward national development as well the policy of the leadership to move to the grassroots. He added that he will encourage and strengthen the formation of farmers' cooperatives in the north. On the same plane was a 3-member delegation from the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, for a week's visit to Ghana. The leader is (?G. Kiselev). He told newsmen that Ghana and the Soviet Union have always supported the complete elimination of racism and apartheid. Both countries have also tried to curb the arms race and free mankind from the threat of a nuclear war. According to Mr (Kiselev), the visit will enable the delegation to interact with Ghanaian officials on a wide range of subjects. The members will also meet CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution].

Politician, Journalist Sought for 'Subversion'

AB191723 Dakar PANA in English 1653 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, 19 Aug (GNA/PANA) — A prominent Ghanaian politician, Victor Owusu and a journalist, Mike Adjei, are being sought by police following revelations by a captured dissident, Capt Adjei Ampofo.

The *Ghanaian Times* newspaper, reported that Owusu, who was foreign minister in the second republic and a presidential candidate in the 1979 elections, and Adjei were to be arrested on Friday morning.

However, they disappeared from their houses on Thursday night and are on the run. The paper said Col T.T. Kutin, transport and communications minister in the government of former leader Ignatius K. Acheampong has been arrested.

The newspaper said following Ampofo's interrogation, the security agencies retrieved "incriminating documents" about subversive activities from a house in a neighboring country.

After assessing the information, instructions were given for the arrest of Owusu and Adjei. However, Owusu left his house on Thursday night supposedly for a lodge meeting.

The daily said investigations were going on about how the instructions for the arrest leaked to the two people.

LIBERIA

Further Reaction on Detained Opposition Leaders

Parties' Houses, Offices Ransacked

AB191550 Paris AFP in French 1517 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Monrovia, 19 Aug (AFP) — An unidentified group of people, on Monday evening, looted and ransacked the residence of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, former finance minister of Liberia and one of the leaders of the Liberian Action Party (LAP-opposition), newspapers in Monrovia reported on Tuesday.

According to the newspapers, those people, who might belong to the militia of the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL-in power) entered Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf's house in her absence, stole valuable goods, ransacked the house, and damaged her car.

The offices of two opposition parties, the Liberian Unification Party (LUP) and the Unity Party (UP) were also ransacked on Monday evening by unidentified groups, the newspapers said.

Those incidents follow a demonstration by the opposition in Monrovia on Monday which the anti-riot police dispersed with tear grenades.

ELWA Reports Further

AB191735 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] There has been reporting that the residences of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and her mother were yesterday afternoon attacked by a group of unidentified people. The attack is reported to have taken place shortly after yesterday's worship service at the First United Methodist Church for three political opposition leaders who are presently in detention.

The *Sunttimes* quoting eyewitnesses says the attacks were carried out by unknown persons who descended from two commercial

vehicles. They damaged utensils, windows, and Mrs Sirleaf's car. The government has not officially reacted to yesterday's development.

Wives' Petition 'Rescinded'

AB191726 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The wives of the three detained political opposition leaders appeared briefly at the Criminal Court A today to clarify their petition yesterday. The state constitution calls for the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus against the justice minister and prison superintendents among others.

At today's hearing the wives of the detained men disclosed that the lawyers spoke on their behalf. They reported that their petition was later rescinded.

Witness Says No Demonstration Held

MB191711 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From The "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Trouble continues for Liberia's opposition parties. There is even speculation that Samuel Doe's government might outlaw them following yesterday's set-to in the streets of Monrovia. It began when the wives of three opposition leaders, Edward Kesely, Jackson Doe, and Gabriel Kpoleh called a prayer meeting and then tried to take a petition to the Supreme Court calling for the release of their husbands who have been sent to jail in the remote Belle Yeallah prison camp for refusing to pay a fine. There were scuffles, tear gas was used, and there were a number of arrests and injuries. Among those picked up was (Miata Thumbuley), a well-known singer. Her mother Mary was also involved in the protest. On the line to Monrovia Rick Wells asked her exactly what had happened:

[Begin recording] [Mary] Well, we got this appeal or call from the three opposition leaders' wives. Actually, all the women, the concerned women to please attend a service. So, on yesterday we all went to the (Meldas) church for this service, which was very inspirational. What surprised me when we came outside we saw the (Archmond) Street, where the church is located, with all the police riot squads, with the bullet proof jackets on, tear gas and as we were standing before the church these people began using their tear gas and so as usual people began running here and there. But before leaving the service the leader who conducted the service had announced that the three wives were going to present their petition at the Supreme Court. So, all who were interested could accompany them. So, those who have cars jumped in their cars and went. Others took taxis and those who could not get the cars because the taxis were all full they decided to walk.

[Wells] Why do you think the riot police had gathered outside the church?

[Mary] Rick, I really can't tell you because this was a church service. So, it is very surprising that the people would even think about bringing the police to a church. I just can't understand what is really happening.

[Wells] Is it true that some of the women, after going to church, then marched to the Supreme Court to present the petition?

[Mary] No, they did not. They did not. The three wives got in cars and went to the Supreme Court, to the Temple of Justice to present their petition for the husbands to be brought back to Monrovia.

[Wells] So it was not a demonstration.

[Mary] There was no demonstration, Rick. There was no demonstration whatsoever. People were walking on the sidewalks. You imagine about over 1000, for instance, coming from a service. You can't demonstrate on a sidewalk. You [word indistinct] occupy the streets, but the police had the streets and they said nobody should be on the street. Everbody should walk on a sidewalk. [break in transmission] She walked. She was one of those who decided to walk. As she had got as far as the police station, behind the police station is the Temple of Justice and this was a short cut [break in transmission] when she was apprehended.

[Wells] Is she still being apprehended now?

[Mary] Yes, she is still [word indistinct] not been released up until now, and they have not yet charged her. They say they are still investigating. As far as I know she has done nothing wrong for them to detain her after the 48 hours. It is my hope that she may walk in the door any time. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Soviet Aircraft Said Bringing in Asian Troops

MB191610 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 19 Aug 86

[Text] Our correspondent in Lisbon reports that according to observers there has been an increase in air traffic in the Angolan capital, Luanda, particularly with regard to Soviet Aeroflot aircraft, which are bringing in troops of Asian origin. It has been reported for some time that most of the Soviet-equipped Angolan Air Force fighters being used by government forces are being flown by North Korean pilots, but most of the ground forces are Cubans.

Observers in Lisbon said the Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev may be planning a propaganda move by announcing the withdrawal from Angola of part of the Cuban troops as a good-will gesture before his possible summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan of the United States later this year. According to the observers, the Cubans will be replaced in the field by North Koreans.

Dos Santos Said Prepared for Talks With U.S.

MB191849 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Angola says it is prepared to begin (?preparative) negotiations with the administration of President Ronald Reagan of the United States aimed at ending the current U.S. attitude toward Angola. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has challenged President Reagan to visit Angola and other Frontline States in southern Africa to observe locally the effect of the U.S. policy toward the region. President dos Santos' call is in a joint statement issued in Luanda after a 2-day visit to Angola by the U.S. black activist and former presidential candidate, Rev Jesse Jackson. President dos Santos also said that it is urgent to establish diplomatic ties between the U.S. and Angola, a move which could contribute toward resolving problems between the two countries.

Rev Jackson is now in Botswana, the fourth leg in his African tour. Today he held talks with Botswana President Quett Masire. From Botswana, Rev Jackson will move on to Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Tanzania. He is expected in Maputo tomorrow morning.

LESOTHO

Diplomatic Relations With ROK Reportedly Breached

MB151959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Maseru, Aug 15, SAPA — A special envoy from the South Korean Government, Mr Rhee Hae-won, yesterday delivered a special message from President Chon Tu-hwan to Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe II. A spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs said in Maseru today the contents of the message were not disclosed.

Reliable sources, however, said the message was in connection with arrangements to re-establish diplomatic ties between Lesotho and South Korea. Diplomatic ties between the two countries were suspended three years ago when ousted premier Chief Leabua Jonathan established links with communist North Korea. It is also understood the visit of the special envoy also dealt with a proposed state visit to Lesotho by President Chon of South Korea. Mr Rhee left Maseru yesterday after delivering the message.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo, Zimbabwe's Sithole Sign Agreement

MB200729 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Mozambican resistence movement, Renamo, and the Zimbabwean ZAPU faction [as heard] of Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, have signed a joint agreement in Washington to fight Marxism in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The signing of the agreement came after a week-long visit to Washington by a Renamo mission, which included Lisbon-based Renamo spokesman for Europe, Mr Jorge Correira, and the secretary for external affairs in West Germany, Mr Artur Fonseca.

The mission was in Washington at the invitation of the influential conservative group, the Heritage Foundation. Talks were also held with one of the most senior advisors of President Reagan, Mr Patrick Buchanan, as well as the UN Security Council.

Meanwhile, Renamo has said that it has killed 16 government troops, 17 Zimbabweans, and 3 Cubans, in various attacks from 9 to 18 August. The main attacks were at Manica in Central Mozambique, and (Lomegotiga).

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Says Swazi Government Responsible for Raids

MB191337 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The SADF has responded to claims that raiders entered Swaziland from South Africa and hit several targets. A Defense Force official has hinted that the attacks on houses and offices of South African refugees may have been a Swazi attack on ANC targets. The spokesman in Pretoria says in light of a statement last week where the Swazis blamed the ANC for an attack on the police, the government there appears to be taking action against the outlawed organization to protect its own people. He goes on to say that such action is to be welcomed. Earlier, Swazi police implied raiders had come from South Africa to attack the targets.

Businessmen Report 'Positive' Talks With P.W. Botha

MB191406 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1401 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 19 SAPA — The presidents of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, [AHI, Afrikaner Institute of Trade] the Federation of Chambers of Industries [FCI], the South African Agricultural Union [SAAU] and the Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] today held discussions with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. A wide range of economic subjects where discussed with Mr Botha and two ministers, as were appropriate actions with regard to sanctions, a press release by the four said. The necessity of united action by the private and public sectors was confirmed. "The discussions were constructive, positive and took place in a good spirit," the statement said. "We trust in the business future of South Africa." The four presidents were: Mr C.du P. Kuun (AHI), Mr V.M. Ridgway (ASSOCOM), Mr J.P. Wilson (FCI), Mr J.A. Jooste (SAAU).

Minerals To Remain Available to All Countries

MB191858 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The government says South Africa's minerals will be made available to all countries able to purchase them. In a white paper on mineral policy tabled in Parliament today, the government reaffirmed that it is not prepared to impose sanctions of any kind. [passage omitted]

SAPA Amends Number on Detainee List to 8,551

MB191647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1645 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Parliament Aug 19 SAPA — SAPA incorrectly reported yesterday that the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had tabled a list of names of 8501 detainees held in terms of Regulation 3 of the Public Safety Act.

The number of detainees should have been reported as 8551.

Weekly List of Detainees To Be Issued

MB191111 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1102 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 19, SAPA — the Department of Law and Order today confirmed that weekly supplementary lists of detainees would be issued. The lists would include the names only of those who had been in detention for more than 30 days.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday issued a list containing 8501 names of detainees held since the state of emergency was imposed two months ago. Yesterday's list and the supplementary lists would be issued in terms of the Public Safety Act, a department spokesman said.

Commentary on Establishing KwaZulu-Natal Authority

MB200617 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Consensus through negotiation is providing a potent vehicle for reforms. This is well illustrated by legislation currently before Parliament aimed at establishing a joint executive authority for Natal and KwaZulu. The legislation is the result of long and detailed negotiations between the leaders of the black nation in KwaZulu and the whites of Natal. As such, it demonstrates that consultation is preferable to confrontation, and that consensus can prevail over political rhetoric.

After successful negotiations between Natal and KwaZulu, proposals were submitted to the South African Government. The result was the joint executive authority for KwaZulu and Natal bill — the product of consensus between the Province of Natal, the self-governing state of KwaZulu, and the central government. The bill provides for the joint and coordinated performance of certain executive functions by the government of KwaZulu and the provincial government of Natal. Its provisions differ in important respects from proposals envisaged at the Kwa-Natal indaba.

In particular, the bill makes no provision for the sharing of fundamental political rights and powers or for a joint legislature. Nor must the bill be seen as creating a new second-tier structure of government. Rather does it envisage coordination at executive level with a joint executive authority taking decisions and action on matters of common interest to KwaZulu and Natal.

In effect, there will be joint utilization of personnel, a joint revenue account and shared decisionmaking on such matters as health and roads. In this sense it is an important step not only towards implementation of the government's declared policy of devolution of powers wherever possible and towards greater cooperation on a regional basis but also towards real power-sharing between black and white communities on matters of mutual interest and concern.

The logic of the proposed KwaZulu-Natal dispensation is obvious. Geographically, blocks of KwaZulu territory stretch from the Mozambican border in the north throughout Natal, to the border with Transkei in the south, and towards the frontiers of Lesotho and the Free State in the west. Economically, there are close ties between the self-governing state and the province.

Indeed, the geographical contiguity of and the economic intimacy between Natal and KwaZulu are in many respects unique in South Africa. Whether this uniqueness will inhibit the proposal for a joint executive authority being extended to other regions or whether it can, in fact, serve as a model for other parts of the country will depend on further study, negotiation, and — ultimately — consensus.

What the bill now before Parliament does offer is a dispensation that has not been copied from the Westminster system or any other foreign model but that has been fashioned — through negotiation and consensus, and within an African context — to

meet the demands and needs of an important region of South Africa. It provides yet further proof of the commitment and progress to political change and constitutional reform in South Africa.

Building Submarines Under Consideration
MB191800 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Aug p 1

[By Sue Leeman, Pretoria bureau]

[Text] South Africa is thought to be seriously considering building its own submarines to beef up a fleet which consists of three ageing Daphne-class craft.

There has been speculation for some time that plans for a local successor to the French-built Daphne have reached an advanced stage.

If South Africa succeeds in producing its own underwater craft, it will join a select band of less than a dozen nations to do so. Among these are the United States, Britain, and Russia (which boasts about 180 nuclear submarines and almost as many diesel-electric machines).

During a tour of naval bases organised for military correspondents recently, the officer commanding the submarine flotilla at Simmonstown, Captain Evert Groenewald, said the average "life expectancy" of a submarine was 20 to 25 years.

South Africa's present underwater craft were launched in the early 1970's.

Captain Groenewald said the country had 95 percent of the knowhow needed to build her own submarine.

"I believe we can do it - but one of the problems is the manhours needed for development," he said.

Another problem was the cost. The replacement of one Daphne is estimated at about R120 million.

Speculation about a locally-made submarine has grown in the wake of several references to this possibility in Parliament in recent years.

But the Navy has been increasingly strapped for cash as ever growing slices of the defence budget "cake" go to the Army and Air Force to counter the landward threat.

The Navy also has a manpower shortage in a number of sectors, and has had to rationalise its operations in order to make the best use of exisiting personnel.

The result has been the development of two new streamlined commands — Naval Command West (everything west of a line drawn through Knysna) and Naval Command East.

Captain Groenewald said another option being considered was to carry out improvements on the present submarine fleet.

The present fleet could probably continue functioning quite adequately until they were 25 years old, he said, pointing out that some submarines built in World War II were still operating.

Captain Groenewald said he was satisfied that South Africa's present flotilla was performing "up to standard".

Submitting News to Police Said Not Required
MB191717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly Aug 19, SAPA — The emergency regulations did not require the submission of news reports to the South African police, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. He was replying to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Johannesburg North) who had asked how many press reports had been submitted to the police and what the rank was of the policeman who scrutinised them.

Le Grange Gives Total of Jan-Apr Pass Law Arrests
MB191637 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1630 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Aug 19, SAPA — A total of 13,481 arrests for reference book and influx control offences were made from January 1 to April 23 this year when the arrests were suspended, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) he said 7555 of these arrests were made in Pretoria and the second highest rate, 1138 arrests, was recorded in Bloemfontein. There were 590 arrests in Hillbrow.

Radio Hails End to Job Reservation in Mining
MB200737 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "The Abolition of Job Reservation on Mines"]

[Text] A bill to abolish job reservation for whites in South Africa's mining industry — the only industry which still has statutory bars on job advancement for blacks — is now before Parliament in Cape Town. Regulations setting racial qualifications for certain jobs in the industry will lapse when the bill becomes law, probably during the current session of Parliament.

This step represents yet another landmark in the government's commitment to sociopolitical and economic reform in South Africa. Job reservation in all other sectors of the country's economy had disappeared by mid-1983. It was retained in the mining industry — the biggest employer of blacks in the whole of southern Africa — because of resistance from rightwing elements which had over the years constituted an important political constituency.

The decision to scrap the last vestige of job reservation shows that the government is continuing on the road of reform, without looking over its right shoulder. Although there is still opposition from rightwing quarters, there is little doubt that job reservation in the mining industry will soon be a thing of the past, and that this sector will soon be brought into line with the other industries, where this form of discrimination no longer exists.

Soon together with other major reforms, particularly the abolition of influx control and the pass laws, this step is a further development of the right of South African blacks to offer their labor and skills freely wherever they please in the country.

This is the type of major reform that is rapidly changing the face of South Africa. It underlines the statement of President P.W. Botha on the question of constitutional change. I wish to make it clear that we do not need pressure to make us walk the road of reform and justice. We are led by our own convictions.

ANC Radio Freedom Rejects Statutory Council

EA191404 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Station commentary entitled: "From Ungovernability to People's Power"]

[Text] Compatriots: There has been a deafening clamor of late coming from those who always try to see the good side of Botha's so-called reform strategy. The whole day today, we were subjected to irrelevant predictions concerning the special session of the apartheid Parliament which opens this week, because it is claimed that it would lead to the establishment of the much-publicized Botha's National Statutory Council.

Last week, during the federal congress of the apartheid Nationalist Party in Durban, the racist minister of constitutional development, Chris Heunis, announced that his regime will organize elections for Africans to elect people who will participate in that so-called advisory body. This institution has already been rejected by our people. Our position remains that we are not interested in piecemeal reforms aimed at changing apartheid here and there. We are not struggling to accomodate ourselves within the structures of apartheid rule. We reject this body also because we do not believe that advising Botha will ever bring us any nearer to our cherished goal of a united and democratic South Africa.

Gatsha Buthelezi's argument that such a body can be used to bring us nearer total liberation is baseless, because it is not the first advisory body that we have had in our history. In the 1930's and forties we were electing respectable leaders of our people into [indistinct word] Native Representative Councils. After years and years of trying to win concessions through that advisory body, those leaders came to a unanimous conclusion that such bodies are ineffective. That was almost 40 years ago. Botha also says this body will help our people to express their opinion. But there is one thing that seems to elude all those who are looking at these reforms as the answer to the problems of our country, and that is that all of them emanate from the oppressor and not from the oppressed, and as such we cannot expect the oppressor to liberate us.

We have never said that we wanted an advisory body. This is Botha's initiative, and so he must carry it out to its conclusion on his own. We reject this body even if our imprisoned leaders can be released. What Buthelezi is forgetting is that Mandela and his colleagues are not in jail today because they were fighting for a right to advise the Boers on how to rule our country. They are in jail because they are fighting for the right of our people to rule themselves like all the other nations of the world. The participation of our credited leaders in this National Statutory Council will not make it effective. We have already said that the Native Representative Council of the forties had respected African leaders in its ranks, but it proved to be useless. What will then make this one different? Is Gatsha trying to tell us that he feels that Botha is more liberal than Smuts or Malan?

It must also be brought to the attention of everyone that our struggle is not for small rights here and there. We are fighting to lead our country as equals, both black and white. We say that Botha's regime is illegitimate and therefore we cannot be seen taking part in the structures created by that illegal regime. All his institutions are based on racism. We on the other hand believe in nonracialism. We have no interest in structures based on racism. We want to move away from defining South Africans on the basis of race. Moreover, we are not interested in advising Botha on how he should rule our country. We do not recognize his right to rule this country in the first place. We are not fighting for reforms or against individual apartheid practices. We want that system to be uprooted, and we do not believe that advising Botha will ever uproot the system. It is also senseless to expect us to participate in an advisory body when Botha has already told us about what he calls nonnegotiables. He has already told the world that pillars of apartheid like group areas and population registration are not negotiable.

This means that even the advisory body will not persuade him to do away with them. What then is the need of talking to a man like that? Botha has in the recent past once again demonstrated that he does not want to be told how to rule the country. In June, he bypassed his own Parliament and used the President's Council to enact the two repressive Le Grange bills. Last month, he overruled the decision of his own court on the issue of the draconian state of emergency. Here we are talking about institutions which have a certain amount of power. We are referring to the Parliament and the court, who are supposed to be the actual administrators of the country. If Botha can overrule such bodies, what then of an advisory body which has no power to enact any legislation. In fact, it will be simpler for Botha just to acknowledge the advice, and then to go ahead to do his own thing. [musical interlude]

Fellow countrymen, we, the people of South Africa, are aware that the enemy is trying to find means of ruling in a new way. Botha is trying to give an impression that he is concerned about our grievances. Some advocates of apartheid are now telling us that this new body will be credible because participants in it will be elected ones. But we reject that argument. We maintain that since this advisory dummy body emanates from the apartheid regime, it will serve only to entrench the apartheid system. There

is no way in which it will work against the system. It is as much a part of the apartheid rule as are the Army, police, and prison services. Nothing will come of it.

On Wednesday, we shall be marking the third anniversary of the launching of the UDF [United Democratic Front] which was formed at our own initiative to help to unite us against all these empty changes Botha is [indistinct word]. We must also use this anniversary to close our ranks against this National Council. Two years ago from now [as heard] we are campaigning, calling on our Indian and colored brothers to reject Botha's triracial parliament. Today, we must use this anniversary to organize against this new maneuver. Fellow countrymen, we are now addressing the central question of power.

Our slogan "Power to the people" means one thing and one thing only: That this country must be governed by its citizens as citizens, and not as members of a particular race. We are today fighting for the total seizure of power from the enemy, and not to be accomodated within his racist structures. When we say freedom in our lifetime, we mean that we want freedom now, and not in the distant future. We reject the idea of so-called gradual elimination of apartheid. All nations around our borders are governing themselves. Why are we an exception in South Africa?

Botha's speech at the Nationalist Party federal congress last week left us in no doubt that he is not even to the slightest degree ever prepared to address our burning demand of one man one vote. He has told us in no uncertain terms that all changes will come from his Parliament — the very same institution which we maintain has no right to govern us. The time for us to advance against the citadel of racism has come. What Botha is now trying to do is to prevent us from advancing against him in unity. Let us refuse to be divided. Let us unite more than ever before for the final onslaught against the enemy.

We are today campaigning under the slogan: "from ungovernability to people's power." This slogan means that we have passed the stages where we were still addressing this or that aspect of apartheid rule. We are now talking about people's power. And Botha's National Council has no similarity whatsoever with our goal. We must continue campaigning against this dummy body. Those who defy the popular way, and take part in that house of inequities must be isolated like the Hendrickses and Rajbansi's. Our main task, that of moving from ungovernability to people's power, can never be accomplished without maximum unity on our part. This is why Botha was also trying to rally his racist supporters during his Durban speech. He at the same time is trying to divide us. Let us refuse to be divided. We must flush out all the collaborators, and tighten our ranks against the enemy. Reject Botha's National Council. Dismiss and expose Botha's reform strategy. Isolate all sellouts. Let us unite and march together from ungovernability to people's power.

Lesotho Intergovernmental Liaison Committee Meets

MB191131 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1126 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Maseru, Aug 19, SAPA — South Africa's deputy director general for foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said good progress had been made by the negotiating teams of the South African and Lesotho Governments towards the implementation of the massive Lesotho highland water project to sell water to South Africa.

Speaking at the opening of the seventh Lesotho/South Africa inter-governmental liaison committee meeting in Maseru this morning, Mr van Heerden announced that a decision on the go-ahead by South Africa was expected shortly.

He said "South Africa stands ready to extend the hand of friendship to Lesotho on a number of specific issues of mutual concern."

Mr van Heerden also announced a South African Government decision to provide credit facilities to Lesotho for the purchase of a supply of maize from the South African Maize Board.

The South African Government has also decided to waive an outstanding debt which has been owing by Lesotho over the past four years for agricultural assistance. This decision involved about R100,000 which he said "must be seen as a manifestation of South Africa's commitment to assisting the farmers of Lesotho."

On sanctions, Mr van Heerden said some form of sanctions were most likely to be imposed on South Africa and thereby also on Lesotho and the rest of southern Africa. He said as recently as last week the matter was discussed by the partners of the SA Customs Union. He said close cooperation in matters of mutual concern is called for to overcome the sanctions threat to the peoples of southern Africa.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY on Technology Sanctions

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 18 August says "one of the most damaging long-term sanctions against South Africa could be the denial of technology" because "small unsophisticated markets cannot on their own support high-tech products." The South African industry does not have a market of adequate size to produce economically many of the products imported now. An attempt by South Africa to try to develop self-sufficiency in many of these markets "would be a recipe for inflation." This can be countered in two ways: "One is that as long as South Africa can earn foreign exchange (and that means as long as we can continue to export gold, chromium, platinum and other strategic minerals), this country will always be able to bust sanctions — at a price"; "Second is that through careful management of the techno-economy it will be possible to improve the viability of the country's high-tech markets, which are mostly small and fragmented." The editorial says that to standardize on government purchases of computers and technology will obviously help by increasing the market for individual products. However, a problem which state agencies may soon be facing is that "simply because they are arms of the government they will find access blocked to foreign sources of supply. The package of sanctions debated in the US Congress last week,

which specifically singled out government agencies for separate treatment, may well be harbinger of future trends."

Emergency: Confusion Reigns

A second editorial on the same page says: "Even to laymen it is evident that a major constitutional issue is taking shape in the various court actions spawned by the state of emergency." The editorial goes on to say "a sovereign unrestrained by law is simply a tyrant; a sovereign who uses the law to legitimise his lusts is a dishonest tyrant. But the nature and the limits of restraint on the sovereign is a devilishly difficult question, it should be brought before the Appellate division as soon as possible. As matters stand now after conflicting judgments, confusion reigns."

CITIZEN on U.S. Sanctions

"The American Senate's 'moderate' sanctions against South Africa are far from moderate," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 18 August. "American legislators have gone crazy. They believe, because of the biased, distorted and mendacious television and newspaper coverage of events here, that South Africa is the most terrible country on earth. It isn't." The editorial says that sanctions will not "topple the White regime," but will "swing the great majority of Whites behind the Government." American legislators also think that sanctions "are going to force the Afrikaners to think again, the Afrikaners being equated with the Government and everything bad being blamed on the Afrikaners." Even though many Afrikaners do constitute the government, it is not exclusively Afrikaans. The editorial points out that "most English-speakers are also opposed to foreign interference in South Africa's domestic affairs, oppose the unbanning of the ANC while it is committed to violence, and want peaceful change." It is "crazy" for American senators to think that sanctions will hit the Afrikaner the most, when "parastatal orgnisations like Iscor [Iron and Steel Corporation] and Escom [Electricity Supply Commission] employ large numbers of blacks who would be among the first to be hit by sanctions." "There are none so foolish as Americans who take up false moral stands on issues they don't understand, but which they exploit for their own domestic political purposes." "We find it crazy that the American legislators think the US will have more influence in South Africa if it broke off constructive engagement and punished the country. If it is a question of telling the Yanks to go home or accepting sanctions meekly and doing their bidding, most South Africans will prefer to tell them to go home and it will be good riddance, too!"

SOWETAN on NP Congress

"By all accounts the State President's speech at the federal congress of the National Party [NP] in Durban was a mish-mash of vagaries and bluff rhetorical threats to the outside world and anybody else listening," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 18 August. "On the other hand Mr Botha's thinking may be that he has now got the majority of whites behind him because of the aggro stance on sanctions and the state of emergency. Still there is no direction in his leadership and very soon the threat from the rightwing radicals will rise once more. As for the rest of us, we can only contemplate our future with despair."

SOWETAN on Detainees' Diet

A second editorial on the same page says that "the order to improve the diet of detainees in police stations misses the boat by a long shot. While it is humane to give such a people a balanced diet under the circumstances, an improvement in their food does not remove the odium from detention without trial." "We do not know how long the state of emergency will be kept in force. There are thousands of people in detention, something that causes all freedom loving people acute distress. Instead of improving the diet — and wasting a lot of money — the state should release all these people, soon."

'Focus' on Sanctions

Economist Henry Kenny writes in the "Focus" column on the same page: "A new orthodoxy has been taking over the public mind. Economic sanctions, we are told, are not really such bad news after all. On the contrary, they could bring tidings of great joy to an economy which has doing badly even by African standards." Kenny says there is a "specious plausibility to this reasoning, but no more." "Economic sanctions genuinely are bad news. Anyone who pretends otherwise indulges in wishful thinking and spurious logic. In so far as they are effective, sanctions will stimulate the domestic production of goods which had previously been imported. It will be fine for those who make them, but not so nice for purchasers of the more expensive local product." "If economic sanctions are more effective when world growth is sluggish, it would follow that South Africa could well be heading for deep trouble." However, Kenny wonders how many of South Africa's main trading partners would "be willing to forego lucrative economic relations" to see themselves replaced by "unsportsmanlike Japanese." Kenny believes that the world community has "no real intention of taking the kind of action that would bring down the South African Government." He says that even though the South African rulers may be ill-equipped to bring about a more democratic society, they are nevertheless "old hands at evading international embargoes." "A serious outcome of the international campaign against apartheid may be that the pace of the ox with respect to reform will become the pace of a snail."

STAR on Health Apartheid

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 18 August says: "Health care and doctors have never lived happily with apartheid. It is, therefore, disappointing that the new national health plan will 'amalgamate the functions of the Department of Health and the provincial hospital services within the framework of the new constitutional dispensation.' This negates the stated intention of providing a 'dynamic, comprehensive and cost-effective service.'" The editorial points out that blacks have not been brought directly into the new arrangement. "If apartheid health became tricameral and is now going to develop a canton style, there is hope of progress. but while the new policy may be strong on antisepsis, it definitely suffers from turgidity. It is a moot point whether all the liaising and delegating that is planned will direct spending towards the right aim — to ensure a healthy nation."

STAR on Voluntary Association

A second editorial on the same page says "one of the saner ideas to come out of the Nationalist get-together in Durban was that the Chinese in South Africa should be able to decide by individ-

ual voluntary association with which group they wished to align themselves to gain political rights. The principle is sound but, as always, the government is going to end up with a hotchpotch." The editorial says the government "obviously presumes that the majority of Chinese will take the 'white' option." However, problems are bound to arise when individual members of the same Chinese family make different choices. "How much simpler if the Government accepted voluntary association as a general principle for everybody and used it to underpin the stalled constitutional debate."

Sanctions: Wider Implications

Gerald L'Ange says on page 10 of *The Star*: "The sanctions now being aimed against South Africa are likely to have much wider effects than their instigators realise." He says the "erosion of the South African economy, which is the aim of the sanctions backers, is only one of the effects the measures are likely to have in the subcontinent." Although sanctions would "damage the economies of other countries in the region," L'Ange says the "implications are wider than that. Political tensions in the region have already risen sharply following the vigorous endorsement by Zimbabwe and Zambia of Commonwealth sanctions and this could be followed by an increase in military tensions." L'Ange points out that "South Africa's ability to interdict the trade of its neighbours is one of the strongest weapons it has against effective international sanctions. Pretoria might, therefore, feel tempted to counter any measures taken by neighbouring states to weaken this ability." Also, the Frontline and other African states have "consistently accused South Africa of waging a deliberate campaign to destabilise its neighbours in an attempt to strengthen its own influence in the region." L'Ange believes that as more extreme sanctions are imposed by the international community Pretoria will have less to lose by promoting such destabilisation. "Sanctions against South Africa carry with them as a largely unperceived corollary the threat of increased political tension, military activity and general destabilisation in the subcontinent."

Reactionaries Lead National Party

In an editorial on page 6, Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 15 August says: "The National Party seems in no mood to meet the future. It prefers to believe that the future won't happen if it can make a few concessions to the present in order to keep living in the past. South Africans concerned about the future can only cry at the appalling lack of vision and leadership displayed at this week's Nationalist federal congress. No bold gestures, no imaginative initiatives, no sign that it is concerned with anything other than the attacks by the white right wing on such reforms to apartheid as have been made." "Dr Andries Treurnicht and his conservative cohorts exercise such an influence over the Nationalist leadership that they might as well have remained in the party. Instead of trying to face its followers with the facts of the country, and the demands of the future, and to spell out a necessary if unpalatable course of action, the government is being led by the nose by reactionaries inside the party and President Botha's cabinet."

CAPE TIMES on Authentic Black Leaders

"It is gratifying to learn that the government should now be keen to discover who the real black leaders in South Africa are," the *Cape Times* says in another editorial on the same page. "But if the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, thinks he will unearth these real leaders by setting up black elections in existing circumstances, he is sadly mistaken." Many black leaders are either "languishing in detention under the emergency laws" or serving prison sentences, while those who are still free are not likely to take part in elections under present circumstances because it "would be too damaging to their own credibility." "Nevertheless, the idea of finding the authentic leaders is a worthy one and should be pursued." In order to to do this, however, the government should lift the state of emergency, release all detainees, free Nelson Mandela, unban black organizations, and design the elections to "give black people a meaningful say in the central political process."

'Deadlock' Probable Fate of Council

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 9 of Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 15 August that "the confusion in the ranks of the interim government concerning the writing of an 'independence constitution' for Namibia, has now been further exacerbated by the withdrawal of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) from the Select Committee on National Unity, which, since it could not overcome a state of deadlock on a replacement for the 'ethnic' Proclamation AG 8, appears to be defunct in any case." Lister says that "while on the one hand, the interim government issues what it terms 'an open invitation' to parties outside that 'government' to join the 'Constitutional Council', the recent rejection of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party — HNP] membership, surprised some." It also appears that the only " 'takers' for membership of the Constitutional Council appear to be those parties with rightwing leanings." The interim government really wants the membership of such parties as the Christian Democratic Action (for social justice) in order to " 'broaden the base' of credibility for this Council." Lister re-emphasizes that the Constitutional Council has "cost the taxpayer a lot of money to date; no progress has been made to date with the drawing up of a 'constitution' on contravention of Resolution 435"; "there is little likelihood of successfully 'broadening the base' of the Council to include other parties"; and "the Select Committee on National Unity was 'deadlocked' and this too, will probably be the fate of the 'Constitutional Council' itself."

NAMIBIAN on 'Whites Only' Election

A page 11 editorial says "the 'whites only' by-election in the Windhoek City Council ward of Windhoek West (Ward 12) must be condemned in the strongest terms," since the black residents in those areas are also taxpayers and are not allowed to cast their votes. "This by-election once again draws attention to the highly discriminatory system of government in this territory, on all levels." The editorial says that "a vote in this election must then be construed as a vote in favour of discrimination and apartheid, since many taxpayers resident in that area are prevented from electing their own candidate."

Bishop's Call For Sanctions

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 18 August says in an editorial on page 8 that encouraging sanctions or disinvestment is an offense according to the emergency regulations, punishable by a fine of up to 20,000 rands or imprisonment of up to 10 years. "Bishop Tutu, reports say, has been calling for sanctions in Red China (of all places!). If this is true, it could be an important test

of the state's will to enforce its own laws. There cannot be one law for Tutu as an internationally known figure and another for lesser known people. The decision on possible action rests with the state." The editorial further says "whatever the outcome, this is certainly one of the most shocking actions by a South African, that he had to choose China for this campaign against his country. There was Bishop Tutu in a country in which revolution claimed millions of lives, and he dared to say that China is proof to South Africa that people on the road to liberation cannot be stopped." The editorial adds that visitors to China should be careful they do not become " 'useful idiots' " for communism and undermine important liberation tendencies in other countries.

TRANSVALER Carrier of NP Message

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans of 15 August, in an editorial on page 14, says: "It remains our conviction that this newspaper must first serve its community, but also, by its nature, that it must also reflect the activities and thinking of the Afrikaner. This also means that the various voices in the present-day Afrikaner thinking will be reflected. Even though we are first and foremost carriers of the National Party message, we never criticize fellow Afrikaners. And, in saying thank you today for the outstanding support we have been given by the people of this region, we also say, echoing no less a person than Ronald Reagan, that we have our eyes on the future."

RSA not 'Punch-Drunk'

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans of 15 August says in an editorial on page 8 that there have been murmers of indignation among South Africa's neighbors in the past few weeks, against South Africa's policy of apartheid, with the resultant call for sanctions; at the measures South Africa has introduced domestically and against its neighbors in the face of the sanctions threat; and at South Africa's alleged military interference in Angola. The editorial says it does not "wish to come to the defense of a policy which has been condemned, but equally one should not turn a blind eye to the changes taking place in South Africa." "Regardless how revolutionary the thinking of a critic of South Africa may be, it would be the greatest mistake to think at this stage that South Africa is punch-drunk, and waiting for the knock-out blow. When all is said and done, South Africa can still flex its muscle. And then the very people whom world opinion hopes to help, will be the ones to suffer."

SWAZILAND

'Bandits' From RSA Said To Carry Out Raids

MB190908 Mbabane TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Armed men carried out a series of outrageous attacks in Swaziland at the weekend after breaking through the border fence from South Africa.

They left behind two people seriously injured and a trail of destruction.

The raiders also broke into and ransacked a private residence in Mbabane and an office in Manzini.

The bandit attackers, who - police yesterday confirmed - came from South Africa, and broke into the country after cutting the border fence only about a hundred metres from the Oshoek border control post, arrived in three cars.

The series of attacks by the bandits seemed aimed at South Africans or people or organisations with links with South African refugees.

The people shot and seriously wounded at Motjane are Swazis. The attackers later invaded and shot their way into the home of Miss Thabsile Mngadi, an officer of the Unitarian Services Commission of Canada.

Neighbours said they heard the raiders come, and later heard shots in the house. One bullet hit the windows of a neighbour's house.

There were no occupants in the house at Riverside Drive in Mbabane at the time of the attack. The raiders - whose motive is still a mystery - carried away videos and TV sets worth about E4,000.

Six empty video cartridges were later discovered strewn on the floor of the house when police went there to investigate

In another incident at Manzini, the raiders broke into the office of the Ephesus House, an organisation which helps needy families with educational bursaries.

Ephesus, over the year, has been known to help a lot of needy South Africans, and especially refugees from other countries.

After breaking in, the raiders ransacked the office, and took away a file containing names of all former students who had been helped by the Ephesus House.

Police spokesman, Mr Solly Mkhonta said the identity of the raiders has not yet been established but there is clear evidence that they came from South Africa.

The fence which separates Swaziland from the Transvaal, was cut about one hundred metres south of the busy border control post at Oshoek.

When our reporter went to the scene yesterday, there were still visible tracks made by car tyres.

Police estimated the hit squad to have been made up of ten men in three cars.

The raid came only two days after about 13 armed men stormed the Mankayane police station where they freed an alleged ANC member Lephat Sedibe. Both the police detainees and the squad that stormed the police station have since disappeared without trace.

In June three people were found shot dead in a most grizzly murder at Dalrisch, less than three kilometres from Mbabane town. Police later said the killers were professional men using military commando equipment.

The ANC offices in Lusaka later condemned the raid on its members, and accused the South African police for responibility.

Prime Minister Condemns Attacks
MB191744 Mbabane Television Service in English
1630 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, today extended his sympathy to people who lost relatives and those affected during several raids around the country. Prince Bhekimpi said His Majesty's government had learned with shock and sadness of the sudden attacks and plundering on certain families and places of work in the country. In a statement, the prime minister said the government condemns what it called this inhuman and barbaric act. He added, be it people outside the country or within, we appeal with all sincerity that they should not challenge our wrath. The peace and security of our people is their Godly right, and we expect that no one should interfere or tamper with it. He said the police would continue to do their level best to protect everyone in the country and bring to book what he called this miscreant gang of culprits.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Asks For Release of Western Gold
MB200726 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] President Kaunda has supported an article in the British magazine *The Economist* which says the South African economy would be paralyzed if leading Western banks released their gold on the market.

The president said Zambia has been asking for the release of the gold from as early as the 1960's so that the South African regime could be dismantled.

Speaking when he opened a senior army officers' seminar in Lusaka, the president said releasing the gold would be one sure way of paralyzing the South African economy. He said it is not too late for Western governments to do so.

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU's Nkomo Welcomes Release of Party Officials
MB200627 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The PF-ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, has disclosed that unity talks between his party and the ruling party, ZANU-PF, might be concluded before the end of this summer. Speaking in Bulawayo yesterday, Dr Nkomo welcomed the release of 10 ZAPU officials following the attorney general's decision to terminate the preparatory examination into charges of treason against them.

The release followed Monday's announcement by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, that treason charges against the 10 were being dropped in view of the advanced and crucial stage reached in unity talks between ZANU-PF and ZAPU.